

Cairo Under Curfew As Troops Deploy to Halt Riot by Police

By John Rogers
Foreign tourists scrambled to safety as hotels burned. Some walked 10 miles (16 kilometers) from Giza to embassies in Cairo. Three Britons said they were robbed at gunpoint by mutineers, and other tourists spent the night in an empty hotel swimming pool.

Speaking after the curfew was imposed, Mr. Mubarak said that "the state cannot act with clemency toward the perpetrators of these acts, nor with anyone who may betray his country."

He said riot areas included three districts of Cairo: Ismailia on the Suez Canal; and Sobag on the Nile river, 190 miles south of Cairo.

The curfew had to be imposed to preserve internal security, "to control the situation and to repel the destructive criminal elements," Mr. Mubarak said. "This has effectively been done."

An Interior Ministry official said that many rioters had been arrested, but he gave no numbers.

The police sources said that 64 civilians were among the wounded and that at least 300 injured men had been taken to a military hospital. It was not clear whether they were army troops or security police.

Police also said that the rioters stormed Torah prison, one of Cairo's biggest jails, and freed most of the convicts. They refused to say how many were released.

Reporters saw eight tanks and scores of armored vehicles mounted with machine guns patrolling Maadi, a wealthy suburb where many foreigners live. They also saw about 20 security police under guard by army troops.

Fires that were started during the riots gutted apartment blocks and two luxury hotels near the Pyramids, witnesses said. Another hotel was badly damaged and hundreds of cars were destroyed.

As the curfew took effect at 4 P.M., military police backed by armored vehicles erected steel barriers across main roads in central Cairo. Key buildings including foreign embassies were given special protection.

State-run Cairo Radio, quoting a "responsible source," said that the curfew was imposed partly to protect factories and other establishments "some of which have been targets of arson and rioting, which only harm the economy."

Local officials said that clashes flared between security police and troops in the city of Asyut, but otherwise trouble appeared confined to the capital.

The government sent troops and at least 20 tanks into Giza before dawn to crush the mutiny at a barracks there. Witnesses said civilian youths joined the riots.

Violence also flared at a big police barracks near the international airport, on the road to Ismailia. The airport was closed for three hours but was reopened later, airport officials said.

Interior Ministry sources said that the rioting housed about 8,000 men. Nationwide, the security police number 300,000 to 500,000 men.

A French consulate official said that some French tourists were injured slightly in the rush to escape from Giza. Some were hurt jumping from hotel rooms to escape fires but none were shot, he said.



President Corazon C. Aquino and Vice President Salvador H. Laurel share a joke at a press conference in Manila on Wednesday after Ferdinand E. Marcos fled the Philippines.

Aquino Vows to Help Poor and Unemployed; Nation Reported Calm

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino and her senior security aides moved swiftly Wednesday to consolidate their government after Ferdinand E. Marcos, who ruled the Philippines for 20 years, fled into exile with his family and close associates.

Mrs. Aquino, 53, named an 18-member cabinet and said its top priority was to "improve the lot of the poor, unemployed and underemployed" who form the bulk of the Philippine population of 55 million.

Her defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, announced that by mid-afternoon Wednesday there was no more fighting going on and that hold-out Marcos loyalists in the military were no longer challenging the new order.

At her first press conference since being sworn in as president

on Tuesday, Mrs. Aquino said: "I know I owe my election to the Filipino people and I will never forget this."

In the aftermath of partisan political clashes in Manila and the provinces and divisions in the armed forces since the disputed presidential election Feb. 7, Mrs. Aquino stressed that she was committed to bring about national reconciliation and unity.

She said she had met about a dozen members of Mr. Marcos's cabinet and had been heartened by their cooperative and friendly attitude.

"I said now is the time to heal the wounds and forget the past," she said. "We need everybody's help in rebuilding the country."

Mrs. Aquino left open the possibility that Mr. Marcos might be allowed to return home in the future.

In past comments, she has held

Mr. Marcos and his armed forces chief of staff, General Fabian C. Ver, who also fled the country Tuesday, responsible for the assassination in August 1983 of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a longtime political rival of the former president.

General Ver, two other generals, 22 military men and a civilian were acquitted by a special court last year of involvement in the murder.

Mrs. Aquino said that the question of whether to reopen the case would be taken up by a newly created Commission on Good Government headed by one of her ministers, Jovito Salonga, a friend and political ally of Mr. Aquino.

She said the commission would pay particular attention to seeking recovery of a so-called "hidden wealth" — money believed to have been taken illegally from the nation

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Engineers Cite Pressure From NASA

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Rocket engineers have testified that pressure from NASA to launch the space shuttle Challenger forced them to reverse their normal decision-making role and placed the burden on them to prove that launching would be unsafe.

Normally, the burden on these engineers, all employees of Morton Thiokol Inc., was to determine that a forthcoming launching would be safe.

On Tuesday, they described a series of tense meetings and telephone conferences on Jan. 27, the day before the launching that resulted in an explosion in which seven astronauts were killed.

They told a presidential panel investigating the accident that in those discussions they felt "pressures" from NASA officials to allow the launching to proceed unless they could prove beyond doubt that disaster would result.

Meanwhile, James M. Beggs resigned Tuesday as administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He has been on leave while facing fraud charges stemming from his tenure as an executive of the General Dynamics Corp.

"I felt pressure," Brian Russell, a Thiokol engineer, told the commission Tuesday. "I felt we were in the position of having to prove it was unsafe instead of the other way around."

He and other engineers of Thiokol, which manufactured the booster rockets, said the usual space agency practice had always been to emphasize safety first, with any doubts or worries having to be resolved before spacecraft were allowed to take off.

Thiokol engineers told the commission on Page 4, Col. 6



Ferdinand Marcos is greeted on arrival in Guam by Colonel Robert Isaak, the commander at Andersen Air Base.

Marcos and Supporters Leave Guam for Hawaii

United Press International
AGANA, Guam — Ferdinand E. Marcos, who surrendered the Philippine presidency Tuesday night and then fled the country, flew out of Guam on Wednesday along with 88 relatives and supporters. He was headed for Hawaii, where he has been offered asylum.

The acting governor of Guam, Edward D. Reyes, who saw the Marcos party off, said Mr. Marcos "looked very well rested and in good spirits, as was Mrs. Marcos."

Mr. Marcos had been carried aboard the plane in Manila on a stretcher but he walked off the aircraft in Guam without assistance.

The Marcos entourage grew from the 50 people who were reported to have fled the presidential palace on Tuesday night. A total of 89 passengers were on the U.S. Air Force C-141 for an eight-hour flight to Hickam Air Force Base outside Honolulu, including Mr. Marcos's wife, Imelda, his former military chief of staff, General Fabian C. Ver, and the general's wife.

In Washington, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said: "We made additional arrangements for people to join and they have done so. As you know, the president emphasized to President Marcos that not only he and his immediate family but also other



Crowds of Filipinos at the presidential palace in Manila on Wednesday celebrate the departure of Ferdinand Marcos.

ON PAGE 3

- Close relatives persuaded Marcos to flee his palace compound only at the last minute.
- In a misty side room of the presidential palace lay records of Marcos's 20 years in power.
- Reviving the economy of the Philippines is expected to be a formidable challenge.
- There are no rules to help U.S. presidents and secretaries of state decide whether to grant asylum.

Marcos Is Gone, but Problems Remain for Philippines, U.S.

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The departure of Ferdinand E. Marcos as president of the Philippines is only a first step toward solving the painful economic, social and political problems of the country, politicians and academic specialists here agreed.

They said Tuesday that difficult policy decisions lie ahead for the United States as well as the Philippines.

The mounting and ultimately ir-

resistible pressure on Mr. Marcos by the Reagan administration and by Congress represented a departure in U.S. foreign policy. Never before had the United States

What made the Philippines different, said a senior aide to Senator Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, "was the existence of a middle-class alternative to Mr. Marcos, composed of people who talked, acted and even looked a little like your own friends."

However, it is clear to most people here who have followed the situation that the new president, Corazon C. Aquino, faces problems that would haunt people with far more experience of statecraft than she. The expectation is that she will encounter enormous difficulties.

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and that the United States will come under pressure to involve itself ever more deeply to try to alter the course of history in her impoverished nation.

"Her task is to turn a movement into an administration, and many Filipinos tend to see it as our task, too," to help, said Stanley Karnow, a journalist and historian who is working on a book and a television series about the Philippines. "Campaigning is poetry, and we know she's good at that, but governing is prose, and we have no evidence about her skills in that area."

According to White House and congressional sources, the primary American goals in the Philippines in the next few months will be government stability, a more aggressive war against the guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army, an attack on the feudal economic structure and a reawakening of the entrepreneurial skills which, the Reagan administration says, could ultimately make the Philippines as prosperous as the South Koreans and other Eastern Asian people.

Representative Stephen J. So-

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Reagan Rejects Linking Meeting, Arms Progress

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's linkage of another meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to progress in arms control talks "simply won't work," a spokesman for President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday.

Larry Speakes, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, insisted that the two leaders can have a productive meeting with or without prior progress on arms control.

Reacting to the Soviet leader's remarks in a speech Tuesday to the 27th congress of the Communist Party in Moscow, Mr. Speakes said that the United States still hopes there can be progress in arms negotiations. But, he said, such progress should not be linked to setting a date for Mr. Gorbachev's visit to the United States this year.

"The opportunity for the two leaders to meet on a regular basis was one of the main goals that we sought at Geneva," he said. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan agreed last November in Geneva to hold further meetings.

Mr. Gorbachev said Tuesday that the timing of the next meeting hinges on an "understanding" about banning nuclear tests or eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

"That kind of linkage, in our opinion, simply won't work," Mr. Speakes said.

He insisted that the United States has made a serious response to Mr. Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposal, has made new suggestions of its own and still is awaiting Soviet responses to offers the United States made in November, as well as one put forth this week.

"We're prepared to make rapid progress in arms control negotiations, and we can do so if the Soviets wish to do so," Mr. Speakes said. "We can meet, we can have a productive meeting without progress at Geneva, but at the same time."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the end of his speech in Moscow.

Gorbachev: Humor, Polish in 5½-Hour Talk

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Near the end of his daylong speech to the Soviet Communist Party's 27th congress, Mikhail S. Gorbachev faltered momentarily. Inadvertently skipping a page, he lost his train of thought and fumbled with his papers for a moment.

Then, borrowing a page from President Ronald Reagan, who has fished such embarrassing moments with a grin, the Soviet leader said with a smile, "I apparently skipped a section with the principal thoughts of Lenin."

The 5,000 delegates, unaccustomed to even a hint of humor at such an august proceeding, particularly about Lenin, stirred a bit and responded with a faint murmur of laughter.

Like a heavyweight boxer testing the limits of endurance in a 15-round title bout, Mr. Gorbachev fought off fatigue, hoarseness and sodium to deliver his address Tuesday over a total of five and a half hours.

Mastering one of the traditions of Communist gatherings, the grandiloquent oration, Mr. Gorbachev appeared to lose only a handful of the delegates, to slumber.

To pace himself and his audience in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin, Mr. Gorbachev took two short breaks and a two-hour intermission for lunch. His speech occupied the entire first day of the congress.

In contrast to Leonid I. Brezhnev, who presented the keynote address at the last congress in 1981 when he was 74 years old, Mr. Gorbachev's performance was a triumph of stamina.

In 1981, after showing Brezhnev for seven minutes, television switched to a studio announcer

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Danes to Put EC and Schluter to a Test Referendum Today to Rule on Changes in Treaty of Rome

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune
COPENHAGEN — Denmark's minority center-right government hopes to halt the erosion of its control over foreign policy with a victory Thursday in a referendum called to approve changes in the European Community's founding treaty.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter has warned that a rejection of the changes in the Treaty of Rome could be the first step toward Denmark's withdrawal from the community.

"Although Brussels will not impose punitive measures on Denmark if we block the reforms, a 'no' would isolate us in Europe, leading to the risk of us eventually dropping out of the community," Mr. Schluter told the Folketing, or parliament, earlier this month.

Recent polls have given conflicting signals of voter intentions.

One weekend poll indicated that 62 percent of decided voters planned to support the package, with only 11 percent undecided.

A Gallup poll published Tuesday by the Copenhagen newspaper Berlingske Tidende, however, showed that opposition had risen to 38 percent last week, from 32 percent earlier in the month.

The same poll indicated that 23 percent of voters, including almost one-third of the Social Democrats, remained undecided. Overall sup-

port for the package, the poll indicated, had dropped from 54 percent in early February to 48 percent.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish foreign minister, said the referendum was also related to the larger question of Denmark's "political place in the world today."

Since coming to power in 1982, Mr. Schluter's four-party coalition has kept the support of parliament on economic issues, but has suffered a number of defeats on issues related to the nuclear policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Denmark is a member.

The Folketing has forced the government to withhold some funds for NATO's intermediate-range nuclear missile program and has forced the government to express reservations about alliance policy in NATO communiqués.

The parliamentary opposition to the NATO policies was led by the Social Democratic Party and several small leftist parties, which also challenged the government on its support of the EC treaty changes.

Drawing on unease among many Danes about their country's 14-year membership in the community, the Social Democrats charged

that the treaty revisions would weaken Danish sovereignty and dilute higher standards set by the government in such areas as worker safety and the environment.

The government avoided a showdown with the opposition over the NATO issues, choosing not to risk its economic austerity policies by calling a general election.

"This created troubles for our friends and allies on a number of occasions," said Mr. Ellemann-Jensen. "But we had to make a list of priorities, and the economy was number one."

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said the government resolved, however, that it would not allow the opposition to endanger Danish participation in either NATO or the EC.

"We could not allow them to push us so far that our full membership in the European Community was threatened," he said. "That's exactly what happened in January," when parliament voted 80 to 75 against the treaty changes.

After that vote, Mr. Schluter called a referendum on whether to accept the treaty revisions, and launched a campaign to win over Danish public opinion.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said he believed a strong vote in favor of the revisions would affect the "broader picture" and help re-establish a consensus between the government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

كندا من الامارات

Soviet, Afghan Troops Accused of 'Brutality'

United Press International
GENEVA—Soviet and Afghan troops have been waging a campaign of "systematic brutality" against civilians in Afghanistan with new weapons of torture, including "liquid fire" and delayed-action bombs, according to a United Nations report released here Wednesday.

The report, based on testimony from refugees, cited one case in which 16 elderly persons were thrown out of helicopters. It identified some of the instruments of torture as booby-trapped bars of soap, pens, snuff boxes and bundles of banknotes.

The report was presented to the UN Human Rights Commission by Felix Ermacora, an Austrian law professor appointed in 1984 to report on Afghanistan.

"Civilian casualties in 1985 are estimated to be about 35,000," Mr. Ermacora said, who reported that "systematic brutality characterized the conflict" last year.

The report did not name the Soviet Union, referring instead to "foreign troops" and "armed forces" as distinct from anti-government guerrilla fighters.

Mr. Ermacora said the Kabul government refused to grant him

permission to visit Afghanistan and that his report was based on testimony from Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

His specific findings included assertions that:

- "Foreign troops continue to use anti-personnel mines and booby-trap bombs and toys." He said he has "seen and spoken to wounded children whose injuries were caused by these horrible weapons."
- "The types of booby-trap bombs have changed but booby-trapped pens, cakes of soap and snuff boxes are still in use and the use of a bundle of banknotes has been reported."
- "Pro-government forces are using 'bombs with burning effects,' 'bombs containing 40 individual rockets that explode 24 hours after deployment' and 'new types of mines which are interconnected.'"
- "Still other weapons are liquid fire, fuel-air explosive craters (FAEC), and fire sticks. Liquid fire is described as a black tar-like substance dropped from aircraft in canisters which open in the air."
- "A reliable eyewitness described a village search as recently as Dec. 27, 1985, in which troops used tanks assisted by helicopters. Many people were killed."



Car Bomb Wounds 7 at Palestinian Camp
 A car bomb exploded Wednesday at a Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Sidon in southern Lebanon, wounding four schoolchildren and three other persons, hospital sources said.

Singapore to Cut Taxes, Freeze Wages to Try to Reverse Slump

Reuters
SINGAPORE—The Singapore government announced Wednesday that it plans to cut taxes, freeze wages and reduce contributions to a savings plan in an effort to bring the economy out of its present slump.

Goh Chok Tong, the first deputy prime minister, told Parliament that employers' contributions to the Central Provident Fund savings plan will be cut to 10 percent starting in April.

Workers and employers now each contribute 25 percent of an

employee's salary under the compulsory savings plan.

The cut will release 1.5 billion Singapore dollars (about \$700 million) into the economy, Mr. Goh said.

Corporate tax also will be reduced to 33 percent from 40 percent at the beginning of the 1987 fiscal year in April, and there will be an across-the-board 25-percent rebate on personal income tax beginning this year.

The income tax rebates this year alone will cost the government 250 million Singapore dollars but the

measures were necessary to "reward those who dare to venture and succeed in doing so," Mr. Goh said.

He said there would be fundamental reforms in the wage system, including a wage freeze for at least two years. The freeze may have to be extended if Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea decided to hold down wages, he added.

"It is a painful decision for us to take," Mr. Goh said, "but we want to give a clear signal to investors that as a nation we can cut the costs of doing business."

Singapore's economy, which

grew 8.2 percent in 1984, declined by 1.7 percent last year, its worst performance in 20 years. Government leaders said that high operating costs were mainly to blame for the slide.

Mr. Goh said the government will make up for revenue lost in tax cuts by increasing the consumption tax later this year.

He added that property tax rebates will be increased from 30 percent to 50 percent beginning in June, a move that will cost the government 430 million Singapore dollars. The government also will

bring forward public projects worth 700 million Singapore dollars to stimulate the economy.

Mr. Goh outlined measures to help homeowners hurt by the reduction in savings plan contributions.

Singapore will increasingly move away from state enterprises, he said, and the private sector must move in to fill the place vacated by government divestment.

"We have to unleash a new burst of entrepreneurship to take Singapore into the 21st century," Mr. Goh noted.

Another Missile Fails as U.S. Tests It Over Canada

The Associated Press
COLD LAKE, Canada—The sixth test of a U.S. cruise missile over Canada ended in failure when the unarmed missile crashed into the frozen Beaufort Sea moments after it was launched from a B-52 bomber.

After the crash on Tuesday, the Canadian government suspended further cruise missile testing over Canada until military officials can explain why the last two missiles tested crashed off target.

The failure came a little more than a month after another cruise missile crashed in a remote wooded area in Canada in the fifth test. Officials said Monday that the crash on Jan. 22 occurred because the missile ran out of fuel.

Captain Jim Berg, a spokesman for the U.S. Strategic Air Command, said in Washington that the crash Tuesday was the eighth overall cruise failure in 54 tests.

Major Fred Harrop of the U.S. Air Force said officials were "not sure what happened" and that a board of officers would investigate.

But Harvie Andre, Canada's associate defense minister, said in Ottawa that the missile's engine apparently failed to start.



SPOT COVERAGE—The first picture made by the French satellite Spot 1, launched Feb. 23 by Europe's Ariane rocket, shows the French Riviera from Nice to Monaco.

Some Danes See EC as a Threat to Independence

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune
HOJE GLADSAXE, Denmark—Ole Hansen admits that Denmark has pollution problems, but he is still glad he does not live in West Germany or the Netherlands.

Mr. Hansen, a government factory inspector, said he recently saw a television documentary on the environmental situation in those two countries.

"Denmark's problems are nothing compared to what is going on down there," he said during a break in a public debate in this Copenhagen suburb over proposed revisions in the European Community's founding treaty.

Mr. Hansen's remarks may be only a normal expression of national pride. But for some students of the Danish character, they illustrate a distinct sense of separatism that helps to explain why Denmark has been the only EC member state to challenge the revisions.

Many Danes see the EC as a threat to their independence.

"We know that the goal is a United States of Europe," said Else Hammerich, a leader of the People's Movement Against Danish Membership in the European Community, the major anti-EC group. "We don't want to be a member state. We want self-determination like we had for a thousand years."

Such is the strength of Danish suspicion about involvement in the EC that Miss Hammerich and three other members of her movement have been able to use the issue to gain election to the European Parliament. She said they represent Danes who "can't take the great powers, these pinstripe figures, seriously."

According to Christian Thune, director of the Danish Institute of International Studies: "The average Danish voter does not see Denmark as integrated into Europe to the extent that we are. They expect Denmark to have a larger degree of maneuver."

"Danish people don't like any-

thing that is big," said Klavs Birkholm, a member of the Center for Peace and Conflict Research, a leftist think tank. "These buildings in Brussels are big, with all their languages. Nobody listens to our journalists there except when our fishermen have problems."

To an extent, Danish reservations about the community can be traced to a historical identification with other Scandinavian countries instead of with southern neighbors. Denmark traditionally has been outside the "political and cultural mainstream" of Europe, said Uffe Ellermann-Jessen, the Danish foreign minister.

The "Nordic issue," however, has played a much smaller role in the referendum campaign than might have been expected, Professor Thune said.

For leftist parties, the question of protecting Danish environmental and worker safety standards has played a large part in their opposition to the treaty changes.

Leif Scharling, a member of the Socialist People's Party, said that if the treaty changes were successful in removing barriers to freedom of trade within the community, Denmark would be unable to refuse products that compromised its health or workplace standards.

Mr. Scharling gave as an example the small cabins in which the operators of construction cranes sit. In Denmark, these cabins are legally required to have insulation to protect workers from the cold.

But, he asked, would Denmark soon find itself unable to refuse imports of cranes made in Italy that are cheaper because they do not need insulation?

Mr. Scharling said his party also objected to the treaty revisions providing for closer foreign policy coordination among the member states. "This means it will be more difficult for Denmark to make statements against the French when they are exploding nuclear bombs in the Pacific," he said.

Danes Put the EC to a Test

(Continued from Page 1)
 and the opposition on NATO questions.

The treaty changes, approved by community leaders at their Luxembourg summit meeting in December, provide for the increased use of majority voting, instead of unanimity, in decisions to complete the removal of barriers to trade within the EC. The revisions also step up foreign policy cooperation and modestly strengthen the powers of the European Parliament.

The revised treaty was signed by nine EC members on Feb. 17.

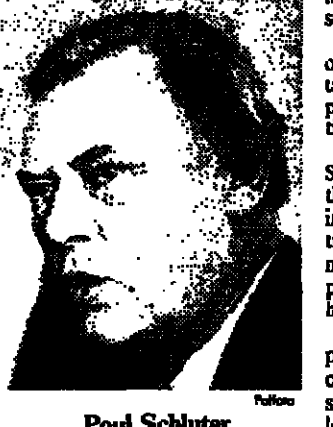
Greece and Italy delayed signing pending the results of the Danish referendum.

To take effect, the changes must be approved by the parliaments of the 12 member states. The Danish opposition parties in Parliament have said they will approve the changes if they are accepted in the referendum.

That the Danes must be persuaded to accept the revisions strikes many community officials as paradoxical, since they were weakened to meet Danish objections.

Ritt Bjerregaard, the deputy chairman of the Social Democratic parliamentary group, acknowledged that the changes were modest in themselves, but said of the revisions, "It's a question of whether you want the developments that are started by the package."

When Denmark entered the community in 1972, it did so for the economic benefits of increased trade with its EC partners, not because of attachment to the ideal of European unity. Miss Bjerregaard said. Majority voting and other aspects of the treaty changes, she



Poul Schluter

said, will mean that Denmark will be gradually forced to adjust its policies to those of more slow-moving community countries.

Mr. Schluter had argued that at the Luxembourg summit meeting Denmark obtained the safeguards needed to protect its environmental and worker safety standards. He also has rejected assertions by the Social Democrats that a negative vote would be forgotten by the other community members in a few months.

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OAU Urges Restraint but Backs Libya Against U.S.

United Press International
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—The Organization of African Unity declared support Wednesday for Libya in what it called a "dangerous conflict" with the United States. It urged both sides to use restraint.

Ide Oumarou of Niger, the organization's secretary-general, told foreign and economic ministers from 50 African countries that it was the duty of all of the nations to support any African country threatened by an outside force.

"We have clearly declared our support for Libya in this conflict," he said. "We call on both sides, the United States and Libya, to exercise restraint in this unprecedented, mutually and ultimately dangerous conflict."

The 43d summit meeting of the OAU council of ministers opened Tuesday and is to last for a week.

The United States has been conducting naval maneuvers off the Libyan coast. Its fighter aircraft have confronted Libyan planes on several occasions over the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya contends is within its coastal waters.

The United States contends that the gulf lies in international waters and should be open to international shipping traffic.

A Libyan resolution condemning the United States for "naked aggression" in the gulf is expected to be debated by the organization on Sunday and Monday.

In an attempt to defuse a potentially divisive debate over the conflict in Chad, Libya agreed to withdraw a resolution condemning French intervention on behalf of Chad's president, Hissene Habre.

France dispatched aircraft and troops to its former colony last week for the second time in three years after Libyan-supported rebels from northern Chad attacked Mr. Habre's forces.

Libya said it was withdrawing the resolution for the sake of African unity.

■ **Habre Predicts Rebel Attack**
 Edward A. Gargan of The New York Times reported earlier from Ndjameña, Chad: Mr. Habre has blamed Libya's "expansionist aims" for the strife that has engulfed Chad.

He asserted Tuesday that Libyan troops and aircraft were massing again in northern Chad to renew their assault on the country's southern region.

It was the first time Mr. Habre had addressed journalists since a Soviet-made supersonic bomber from Libya bombed the Ndjameña airport on Feb. 17. Chad lies along Libya's southern border.

Mr. Habre said that reinforcements "of men and material" were arriving daily in Fada and Faya-Largeau, two of the main military bases in northern Chad shared by the Libyans and the Chadian rebels.

He said the rebels were "preparing to relaunch their military operations."

The north is controlled by Libyan troops and several thousand Chadian rebels under the command of a former president, Goukouni Oueddei.

The rebels mounted a major offensive two weeks ago south of the 16th parallel, or "red line," which divides the two sides in the conflict.

French jets responded Feb. 16 by bombing a Libyan-built airfield at Ouadi Dumm. Libya then retaliated by striking against the Ndjameña airport.

French military spokesmen and Western diplomats in Ndjameña say that the rebel offensive has been crushed by Chadian government forces.

But some senior Western diplomats in Ndjameña share Mr. Habre's view that it is only a matter of time before the rebels, heavily supported by Libyan troops and weapons, renew their attacks on the south.

WORLD BRIEFS

Mine Strike Spreads in South Africa
JOHANNESBURG (AP)—A strike by black miners at one of the world's largest gold mines spread Wednesday after the company rejected the strikers' demand to free nine colleagues held in the killing last week of four black supervisors, the union said.

Marcel Golding, a spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers, said that thousands of miners joined the walkout at Vaal Reef gold mine, bringing the number of those on strike to 19,000. The mine employs 40,000 black miners and 5,000 whites.

Anglo-American Corp., the mine owner, had put the number of strikers at 11,000. A spokesman had no comment on the union's higher figure. Anglo-American said it would not seek the release of the nine men arrested in the slaying of the supervisors, the issue that caused the strike.

Dutch Debate Missile Deployment

THE HAGUE (AP)—Parliament began final deliberations Wednesday on a treaty to deploy cruise missiles in the Netherlands, and sharp divisions on the issue ran along the same party lines set six years ago when NATO decided to deploy the missiles.

Parliamentary approval is expected Thursday for the U.S.-Dutch treaty that would allow the stationing of 48 missiles in the Netherlands in 1988. Deployments have begun in West Germany, Britain, Belgium and Italy.

The treaty stipulates that the missiles will be for North Atlantic Treaty Organization use only, but under U.S. control, although the United States will give special weight to the views of the Dutch government before using them, "time and circumstances permitting."

Ulster Protestants Call for a Strike

BELFAST (AP)—Protestant leaders declared on Wednesday a one-day strike for next week to protest the Anglo-Irish agreement, dealing a major blow to hopes that accord will lessen sectarian feuding in Northern Ireland.

The strike, dubbed a "Day of Action," was announced for next Monday by the Official Unionist Party leader, James Moynaneux, at a special meeting of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The meeting of the assembly, which is boycotted by Roman Catholics, marked a reversal of an agreement struck by the two main Protestant leaders with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thatcher, at a meeting Tuesday with Protestant politicians in London, refused demands to suspend the accord, but promised to consider setting up a conference aimed at increasing local autonomy. The Reverend Ian Paisley and Mr. Moynaneux, leaders of the two main Protestant parties, said after meeting with Mrs. Thatcher that they backed the plan for a round-table conference.



James Moynaneux

1,600 Arrested in Indian Food Protest

BOMBAY (Reuters)—The police arrested more than 1,600 people in Bombay and surrounding Maharashtra state Wednesday as a general strike against food price rises paralyzed much of the country.

The strike, called by opposition parties and unions, brought Bombay's streets to a standstill. It was expected to affect large areas of India, although New Delhi and West Bengal state, which includes Calcutta, held earlier protests and were not included in the strike call.

Government officials have defended the price increases, which average 15 percent on items such as rice, bread and gasoline, as necessary to improve India's balance of payments. But the rises, announced earlier this month by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government, have prompted some of the strongest criticism yet of his 16-month-old administration.

Reagan to Address Nation on Defense

WASHINGTON (NYT)—President Ronald Reagan planned to combat waning public support for military spending in a televised nationwide address Wednesday night by linking increased funding to prospects for a successful arms control agreement.

The speech is viewed as an effort by the U.S. administration to convert Mr. Reagan's personal popularity into political influence on Capitol Hill and to shift the context of the current debate on the military budget. Critics of military spending increases have argued that Pentagon expenditures need to be reduced to help lower the federal deficit. But the administration intends to link support for the military to the prospect of avoiding conflicts with other nations.

The leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, Jim Wright of Texas, is to deliver a televised reply to Mr. Reagan's address. Democratic officials said. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is seeking a \$31.6-billion budget for the Defense Department for the 1987 fiscal year, which will begin Oct. 1.

Iraq Says Exclusion Zone Expanded

SHATT-AL-ARAB, Iraq (AP)—Iraq announced Wednesday that it had expanded the area in the Gulf from which it would try to bar Iranian military and commercial ships.

Rear Admiral Abed Mohammed Abdullah, commander of Iraq's navy and coastal defense, said that the area, known as the exclusion zone, was broadened from the immediate area around Iraq's Gulf ports to include the Kuwaiti coast.

For the Record

An Italian Air Force sergeant and a businessman have been charged with spying for Libya, police in Catania, Italy, said Wednesday. (AP)
 The Daily Record resumed publication Tuesday night in Glasgow after union leaders agreed to hold talks with the publisher, Robert Maxwell, on the production of an Irish edition of the Daily Mirror of London. (AP)

U.S. Rejects Meeting Criteria

(Continued from Page 1)
 time we wish to make progress at Geneva.

"We see no reason," he added, "we should not go ahead and agree on a date for Mr. Gorbachev's visit to the United States this year."

■ **Politburo Responds**
 Politburo members took the floor Wednesday at the congress, heralding Mr. Gorbachev's opening address on policies at home and abroad and answering his call for self-criticism. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Vitali I. Voronikov, according to the news agency Tass, said that the party "has drawn lessons from the past mistakes," particularly concerning economic management.

Mr. Voronikov repeated Mr. Gorbachev's criticism of the era of Leonid I. Brezhnev, "when an underestimation of objective economic laws began to be increasingly felt in economic management."

In the new party program to be adopted at the congress, Mr. Gorbachev has called for huge advances in industrial performance—at least 150 percent by the year 2000.

Boris N. Yeltsin, newly appointed head of the Communist Party in Moscow, "analyzed the causes of a lag in industry and construction in Moscow," Tass reported.

Viktor V. Grishin, former head of the Moscow party, was removed from the Politburo last week. On Tuesday, Mr. Gorbachev criticized the former Moscow leadership.

Gorbachev: Humor, Polish in Speech

(Continued from Page 1)
 who read most of the speech. Live coverage of Mr. Brezhnev resumed in the final minutes of his address.

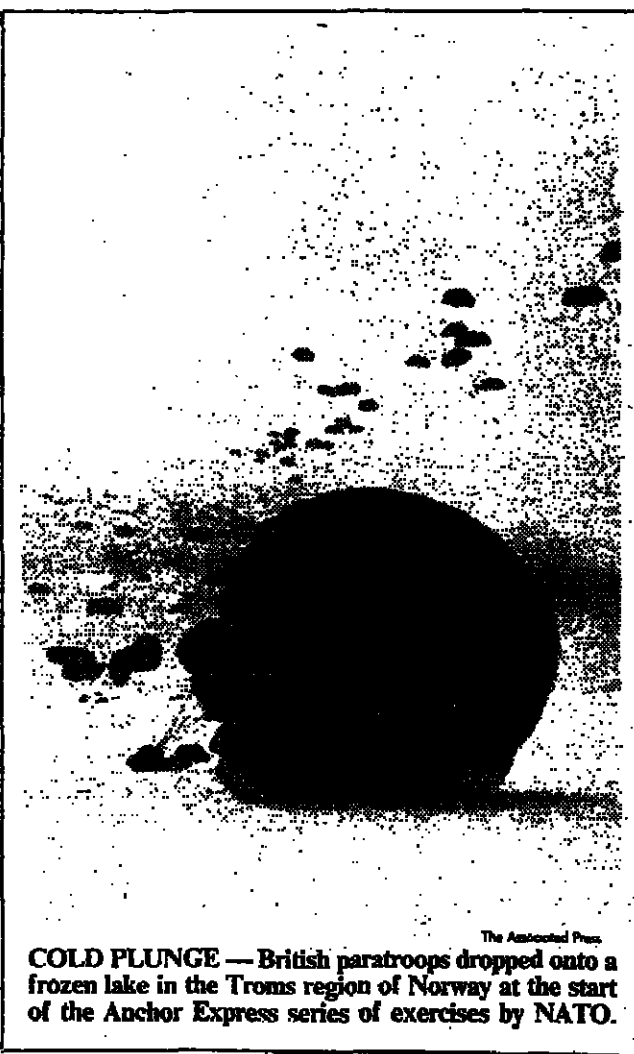
There was no such accommodation Tuesday as television showed Mr. Gorbachev delivering the entire speech, standing firmly behind a polished-wood rostrum.

Near the end, overcome by a coughing fit, Mr. Gorbachev stopped to catch his breath. "I am coming to the end," he remarked. This time the laughter was more robust.

Mr. Gorbachev, who has been improvising during speeches, first set aside his prepared remarks about an hour into the speech.

When the audience failed to respond to his criticism of inefficiency, Mr. Gorbachev complained about the lack of applause.

"Why should wages be paid for the production of goods that are not in demand?" he said, resuming the text. When the delegates applauded, he said, "Now I see I have twice won your applause by reminding you of the need for change."



COLD PLUNGE—British paratroops dropped onto a frozen lake in the Troms region of Norway at the start of the Anchor Express series of exercises by NATO.

السنة من الالفة

THE NEW LEADERS MOVE TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POWER: The Economy of the Philippines Is a Top Priority

Marcos, Taking the Last Helicopter, Was Finally Persuaded to Flee by Close Relatives

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

MANILA—Close relatives persuaded Ferdinand E. Marcos to flee his palace compound only at the last minute, after the palace defenses "fell apart" according to several sources familiar with the chain of events Tuesday that brought his 20-year rule of the Philippines to a humiliating end.

At the same time, Juan Ponce Enrile, the newly appointed defense minister in the government of President Corason C. Aquino, disclosed Wednesday that Mr. Marcos, in an attempt to woo him away from Mrs. Aquino and said a worsening military revolt, had asked him to form a transitional government to take care of the country.

junta or a military government in the Philippines and break the principle of civilian authority over the military.

He said he also told Mr. Marcos that he and General Fidel V. Ramos, formerly Mr. Marcos's vice chief of staff of the armed forces and now Mrs. Aquino's chief of staff, were committed to support Mrs. Aquino "because in our honest perception she was the duly elected president."

Ramon Mitra, minister of agriculture in Mrs. Aquino's government, said the husbands of Mr. Marcos's two daughters apparently convinced Mr. Marcos that he should leave. Mr. Mitra said the impact of defections by the military and an offer of a safe haven from the United States appeared to convince Mr. Marcos's close relatives of the futility of trying to stay.

"He finally gave his consent," Mr. Mitra said. "But he insisted on taking the last helicopter, and then only reluctantly." Mr. Marcos left the palace at 9:10 P.M. Tuesday on the fourth and last American helicopter used to ferry his entourage to Clark Air Base from where he left for Guam and later Hawaii.

The defection to the Aquino camp on Saturday by Mr. Enrile, who was for many years Mr. Marcos's defense minister, and General Ramos was a serious blow to Mr. Marcos's attempts to resist a campaign by Mrs. Aquino to force his resignation on the ground that he won the Feb. 7 election through fraud and coercion.

Speaking Wednesday at a press conference with Mr. Enrile, Mrs. Aquino said that before Mr. Marcos left the country there were reports of "a lot of intrigue" but that she refused to listen to them.

"I believed them when Mr. Juan Ponce Enrile and General Ramos said they would support my government," she said.

Mr. Enrile said that the secret offer by Mr. Marcos was in the first of two calls he made to Mr. Enrile on Tuesday as huge pro-Aquino crowds mobilized in the streets of Manila and further defections of military units to the

Aquino-Enrile-Ramos alliance undermined Mr. Marcos's position.

Teodoro Locsin Jr., who became Mrs. Aquino's information minister on Wednesday, said in an interview that there had been some shooting at the presidential palace Tuesday afternoon.

He said that at about 4 P.M. Mr. Marcos called the Aquino camp and said, relating to the shooting: "Why are you doing this? You're frightening my family."

General Ramos, according to Mr. Locsin, replied: "Sir, we're not firing at you. I think it's your men who are firing at you. Our men are nowhere near the palace. You had best call the ambassador," a reference to the U.S. ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth.

Mr. Locsin said that Mr. Marcos then called the U.S. Embassy, but apparently did not agree to leave the country until later.

A former journalist who has been acting as a spokesman for Mrs. Aquino, Mr. Locsin spent considerable time both with her and at the military headquarters of Mr. Enrile and General Ramos at Camp Crame at the height of the crisis.

A senior officer at Camp Crame said Tuesday that Mr. Marcos had been warned that if he and his chief of staff, General Fabian C. Ver, went ahead with plans to launch an all-out assault against the rebel headquarters, the palace would be bombed.

By Tuesday, the rebels had control of the country's only jet fighter-bomber wing.

But General Ramos said it was the reluctance of units loyal to Mr. Marcos to fight against their fellow soldiers for a dubious cause and launch attacks against the tens of thousands of civilian supporters protecting the camp that prevented a full-scale assault from occurring.

Mr. Locsin said that thousands of troops guarding the palace simply climbed into baggies and left along the Pasig River on Tuesday. "The man did not realize that he had no forces left in the palace," Mr. Locsin said. "They had vanished. Marcos was really living in fantasy."

Leave in the morning on Tuesday, Mr. Marcos gave a defiant speech after he was sworn in as president for a fourth six-year term in the ceremonial hall of his palace.

But there were no foreign dignitaries present, and his ability to speak to the Filipino public was almost obliterated when the rebels cut the lines to three television stations just as he was about to speak.

One of the stations immediately offered viewers a rock video show instead. The other two screened a John Wayne movie and an episode of "The Munsters," a U.S. comedy show featuring a family of Frankenstein monsters.

Most of the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines had turned against Mr. Marcos. So had the middle and professional classes and the business community. Members of his government and ruling party also had started defecting in significant numbers.

Palace Files Tell a Story of 20 Years Of Marcos Family Wealth and Power

By Joan Burgess Washington Post Service

MANILA—A musty side room in Malacanang Palace, overlooked by looters Tuesday night, contains records of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos's 20 years in power.

Mr. Marcos always claimed to be a humble and not particularly wealthy man. His 1984 income tax return, viewed in the files, reported his total earnings as about \$46,700 from his salary as president and various business interests.

In the same drawer is a report, documented with handwritten receipts, showing that in April 1983 Mrs. Marcos spent the equivalent of \$49,000 in a single day at various antique shops in Vigan, in Ilocos Sur province, part of Mr. Marcos's voting stronghold.

The local antique dealers' association, the report shows, tossed in an antique matrimonial bed and conference table, worth about \$4,000, "as an additional discount and gift to the first family."

An embossed receipt from the Nina Ricci boutique in Paris, found among a mass of papers scattered on the grounds near where the Marcoses boarded their helicopter Tuesday night, shows Mrs. Marcos as having spent \$8,200 for 22 items there in June and July 1970.

An unsigned last will and testament for Mr. Marcos, marked "confidential" and dated 1982, shows him giving half of his wealth to his wife and the other half to be divided among his three children, Aimee Romualdez Marcos, a girl

who was adopted by Mr. Marcos, was to get a special gift of about \$3,000. The will does not specify what his wealth consisted of.

Mr. Marcos's critics contended that he did most of his business through associates and dummy companies. One such transaction is documented in the files. A trust document executed by a man named Generoso Tanseco says that on July 29, 1967, Mr. Tanseco bought 8,500 shares of stock in United Philippine Carriers Co., worth about \$42,500 at current exchange rates.

The shares, he said, "are for the benefit of President Ferdinand E. Marcos" and Mr. Tanseco said they "belong to said Ferdinand E. Marcos." Mr. Tanseco was holding them in trust, it said.

A 1963 deed of transfer shows that a man named Eusebio M. Agonias, for the equivalent of \$150 "paid in hand by His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos," transferred 40 percent of the shares of the Lamm Mining Co. to Mr. Marcos, as well as all benefits from a mineral claim in the Ilocos area.

The 1984 tax return shows Mr. Marcos having income from the Home Financing Corp., the National Food Authority, the Home Development Mutual Fund, the Gasifier & Equipment Manufacturing Corp. and the Southern Philippines Development Authority.

A 1963 deed of transfer shows Mrs. Marcos as having taken control of 1.75 million shares in the Ilocos Mining and Smelting Co. as well as "certain mining claims."

The files also contained 1957 stock certificates showing Mrs. Marcos as the owner of 2,000 shares in the Philippine Oil Development Co.

Also, the files contain extensive documents on Mr. Marcos's war record, which was under fire as largely a hoax. Included were a Medal of Honor nomination for Mr. Marcos filed by an American officer.

Among other mementoes of Mr. Marcos's presidency is a letter to his three children, handwritten in 1970, entitled "Why I Am Fighting Communism."

"Communism ostensibly seeks to eradicate the role of influential oligarchies," he wrote, "but it succeeds in replacing them with a worse group—the ruling or influential cliques who actually rule without the approval or consent of the people."

A list of Mr. Marcos's personal effects that were moved somewhere in 1978 covers three pages and includes two pistols, six trays, table clocks and eight recordings by the tenor Placido Domingo.

Representative Stephen J. Solari, a Democrat of New York who led a recent inquiry into Mr. Marcos's property holdings in the United States, said that if the deal is not stopped, the new government in Manila will not be able to attract them in a move to recover the former president's assets.

A spokesman for the congressman said Mr. Solari was considering seeking a court injunction to stop the sale of the properties.

Emigdio Tanjunato, an anti-Marcos member of the Philippine national assembly, said Tuesday at the Philippine Consulate in New York that the new government of Corason C. Aquino was studying ways to recover Marcos family assets.

In addition to the three buildings, the congressional inquiry also found that Mr. Marcos owned an office building on Madison Avenue in Manhattan, and a Long Island, New York, estate valued at \$19 million.

Optimism for an economic turnaround is based on hopes that the new president, Corason C. Aquino, can field a better team of economic managers and curb the cronyism and corruption that have plagued the administration of Mr. Marcos. Improved management in the Philippines could attract greater assistance from international financial institutions and perhaps a flow of capital back to the nation.

In addition, analysts cited economic advantages for the Philippines that should result from lower oil prices and lower interest rates. Petroleum accounts for about half of the country's imports.

"Given the talents of the Filipinos, their educational standards and adrenaline, there is no reason they should be behind everyone else," said one analyst in the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Analysis for the Treasury Department said they want to see Mrs. Aquino get rid of the monopolies in cocoa, sugar and other commodities—organizations that they described as instruments of exploitation and economic suffocation.

The economy of the Philippines can be a "bright spot," said Evelyn Colbert, a former deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau of East Asian Affairs and now a lecturer at the Johns Hopkins School

of Advanced International Studies. "In the short term," she said, "the one advantage the new government will have is that there will be a very strong impetus in the U.S. affecting banks and international lending institutions to help the new government and give Filipinos a better chance. I suspect Congress should feel a lot of sympathy."

According to Vicente Paqueo, who is on leave from the School of Economics at the University of the Philippines, the nation's economy was plagued in the last decade by both mismanagement and inequity.

He attributed the mismanagement to a lack of accountability for policy makers and bureaucrats. The inequity, he said, was caused by a failure to deal with concerns related to distribution of wealth.

"I am very optimistic that there will be a turnaround," he said. "There is a vast pool of economic horizons willing to serve President Aquino."

The International Monetary Fund halted a mission to the Philippines earlier this month because of the furor over the disputed Mrs. Aquino election results. There are no concrete plans, but the team now could leave for Manila within a month, according to International Monetary Fund sources.

The mission's findings will determine whether the monetary fund lends the Philippines the last \$225-million installment of a \$630-million loan program agreed to in December 1984. Also at stake could be the final \$300-million of a \$930-

million loan agreement reached with commercial banks last May.

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Joining in the praise was Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat of Massachusetts, who has criticized the president's handling of the Philippine situation in the past.

"President Reagan deserves credit for his recent and decisive action in a new direction," Mr. Kennedy said. "He reversed a failing policy. He discarded his own preconceptions and he acted on the basis of reality, not right-wing assumptions."

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U.S. aid to the Philippines is set at \$240.9 million in this fiscal year, including \$54.7 million in military assistance. In his 1987 budget, Mr. Reagan has asked for \$233.6 million in aid, slightly less than this year's total, but has asked that the share for military aid be nearly doubled, to \$102.8 million.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, a Republican of Indiana and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said, "We're probably going to have to do more."

But "we don't have unlimited resources," he added.

Another Republican, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, was also cautious about an aid increase. "I think we need to consider that in the context of what we hear from them on the bases," he said, referring to the future of American military bases in the Philippines.



Members of President Aquino's party collect strips of paper from a document shredder left in Washington in the office of the Philippine ambassador to the United States.

leged to have close links to the Marcos family, said they have exercised an option to buy the buildings for \$250 million and are close to completing the deal.

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Analysts Say Economy Can Rebound Philippines Faces Debt, Unemployment, Income Decline

By Clyde H. Farnsworth and Jonathan Fuenfbringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Reversing the weak economy of the Philippines will be a formidable challenge for that country's new leadership, but it can be achieved, many analysts say.

The average Filipino has suffered a 15-percent decline in income over the last three years, and half the work force of 20 million people has been unemployed or underemployed. These problems underlay the disaffection that was at least partly responsible for the political demise of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the analysts agreed.

The Philippines also is staggering under a huge debt burden. It owes \$26 billion or more to foreign creditors and must earmark 35 percent of exports to make interest payments on the debt. One U.S. government official said the reserves of the nation's central bank in Manila were "by this time probably zilch."

U.S. Congressional leaders, meanwhile, said Tuesday that aid to the Philippines is likely to be increased because of the departure of Mr. Marcos.

But they warned that pressure to reduce the federal deficit could limit the increase in aid. In addition, some suggested that they still might want restrictions on the distribution of the aid.

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In Granting Asylum, Flexibility Rules

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Middle-level officials guided by rulebooks routinely pass judgment each year on thousands of applications for political asylum in the United States.

But when the applicant is a deposed foreign leader it is far from a routine matter, and there are no rigid rules to help presidents and secretaries of state decide whether to grant a welcome or turn them back.

Ferdinand E. Marcos, who Secretary of State George P. Shultz said would be welcome in the United States, was the fourth foreign leader since 1979 whose fall from power raised an asylum issue for U.S. policy-makers.

In 1979, President Jimmy Carter permitted the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran to come to the United States for health reasons, inciting Iranian revolutionaries who took over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

That same year the president of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza, also settled in the United States temporarily.

Earlier this month, President Ronald Reagan sent an air force plane to Haiti to help Jean-Claude Duvalier leave for France, but Mr.

Reagan said he will not permit him to come to the United States. "These decisions have to be made on a case-by-case basis," said a U.S. official. "The law on asylum is very clear cut, but when it comes to major leaders, political considerations govern."

Chief among those political questions is whether granting asylum to a beleaguered leader and his associates will "help ease a transition for rulers who are deciding whether or not to step down," and will avoid bloodshed, the official said.

Administrations also want to assure other leaders who support U.S. policies that the United States does not ignore longstanding friends when they need help. These appeared to be the prime factors in the Marcos case.

Another major consideration is whether welcoming a former leader to the United States will poison relations with the government that replaces him.

When the shah came to the United States for cancer treatment in October 1979, he already had been in exile for nine months, moving from Iran to Egypt to the Bahamas to Mexico and finally to a New York hospital.

He was given permission to enter the country in October, after doctors said he was receiving inadequate treatment in Mexico. He eventually went to Panama.

In his account of the U.S. hostage crisis in Iran, "All Fall Down," a former White House adviser, Gary Sick, wrote that Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who had opposed the shah's entrance to the United States, changed their minds solely on humanitarian grounds.

In the case of Mr. Somoza, a military dictator forced into exile by guerrillas in Nicaragua in 1979, the decision for the United States was made easier because Mr. Somoza's wife was a U.S. citizen. Under immigration rules, the spouses of citizens may come to the United States freely.

In the first eight months of last year, asylum was granted to 6,000 refugees and denied to 13,000 applicants. Under federal law, asylum is granted only to people in danger of persecution for their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.

But through the middle 1960s in Saigon, one pro-American government succeeded another, each of which was unable either to mobilize the non-Communist part of the populace or to defeat the insurgents.

Pessimists in Washington say they fear that something similar could happen in the Philippines. If it does, there will undoubtedly be appeals for help — for weapons first, then perhaps for military advisers and finally, maybe even for American troops.

The stakes would be even higher: the security of the big bases, which some recent independent studies have described as virtually irreplaceable and strategically vital to the United States in the Pacific.

Aquino Vows To Aid Poor; Nation Calm

(Continued From Page 1)

by friends and associates of the Marcos government.

Mrs. Aquino declined to make a commitment to legalize the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, saying she would defer an answer until she could talk at greater length about the insurgency — one of the serious problems facing her administration — with Mr. Enrile and her military chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos.

But Salvador H. Laurel, her vice president, announced in an interview on U.S. television that the government would be giving "a general amnesty to all political offenders."

He said he believed that "90 percent of the people who are now fighting in the hills will lay their arms and come home."

As messages of congratulation and recognition of her government continued to pour in from foreign countries and international agencies, Mrs. Aquino welcomed offers of increased assistance from the United States and Japan to help the country recover from severe economic difficulties.

She reaffirmed previous statements on future U.S. access to strategically important air, naval and communication bases in the Philippines, saying she would respect the existing agreement until it expires in 1991 and keep her options open after that date.

Mrs. Aquino said the members of Mr. Marcos's cabinet had given an assurance that his party — which has a two-thirds majority in the national assembly — was "ready to cooperate" in annulling a proclamation earlier this month that declared Mr. Marcos and his vice-presidential running mate, Arturo Tolentino, as winners of the election.

Instead, she said, the assembly would proclaim her and Mr. Laurel as the winners.

General Ramos announced a sweeping revamp of the armed forces leadership, replacing the heads of the army, navy and air force, as well as the chiefs of most of a dozen other service commands.

Military observers said the appointees generally were younger and more professional than the men they replaced.

General Ramos said the appointments were subject to approval by Mrs. Aquino who, as president, also is the military commander-in-chief.

He said they had been chosen to lead a crusade to reform the military. The reform movement was launched publicly about a year ago by mainly junior and middle-rank



Juan Ponce Enrile

officers in the teeth of opposition from General Ver and other senior commanders loyal to Mr. Marcos.

General Ramos said he was committed to improve the discipline, morale and welfare of all personnel engaged in law enforcement and counterinsurgency.

Abuses of power by some members of the more than 300,000 people in the regular army, militia and police forces together with had government and economic mismanagement are considered by senior U.S. officials to be important contributing factors to the growth of the Communist-led insurgency in the Philippines in the past few years.

Marcos Goes but Problems Remain

(Continued From Page 1)

lari, the New York Democrat who heads the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, said that Mrs. Aquino was "going to need all the help she can get." He said he would back a substantial increase in U.S. aid.

Other legislators agreed, but a few were more cautious. One Democrat said the right mix of aid was important, noting, "They'll need weapons if they're going to campaign effectively against the guerrillas, but we have to insist that they rebuild the officer corps as a condition of military aid, and we have to give them economic aid, too, and insist that they go to work on the inequities that feed the Communists."

Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, said that aid should be tied to an unequivocal pledge by the new government to allow the United States to keep Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines.

"Now that we're in the post-Marcos era," the Kansas Republican said, "we need to find out what the new government thinks of us before we offer anything." He called upon the administration to review contradictory statements made by Mrs. Aquino about the bases during

Israel to Spotlight Trial Of Alleged War Criminal

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government has begun elaborate preparations for a public trial of John Demjanjuk, an accused executioner at the Nazi death camp at Treblinka. He is expected to arrive here in several days following approval of his extradition from the United States.

He will be the first person since Adolf Eichmann to stand trial in Israel for crimes against humanity committed during World War II. Mr. Demjanjuk, who lost his final appeal before the U.S. Supreme Court on Monday, is to be tried before a three-judge court in Jerusalem in several months, Israeli Justice Ministry officials said Tuesday.

Eichmann, who was kidnapped in Buenos Aires by Israeli agents and brought to Israel for a trial that lasted eight months, was hanged in 1962 for his role in the murder of six million Jews.

Mr. Demjanjuk, a 65-year-old retired Cleveland auto worker, is accused in Israel's 1983 extradition request of serving as a guard and gas chamber operator at Treblinka,

Poland, where 900,000 Jews were executed in 1942 and 1943.

Witnesses, identifying him from photographs, have said that Mr. Demjanjuk was known then as "Ivan the Terrible" and that he had tortured prisoners.

Treblinka survivors have testified that Mr. Demjanjuk killed Jewish workers with his bare hands and pulled young girls out of the gas chamber lines and raped them before shooting them.

Mr. Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian, has said that he was serving in the Soviet Army when he was captured by the Germans in May 1942 and taken to Poland. He contends he was the victim of fabricated evidence supplied by the KGB, the Soviet Intelligence agency.

He entered the United States in 1952 and was naturalized six years later. The U.S. government began court proceedings in 1977 to revoke his citizenship on the ground that he had misrepresented himself.

Israeli Justice Ministry officials said Mr. Demjanjuk's trial is expected to last several months.

Asked what purpose would be served by exposing the country to a trauma more than 40 years after the



John Demjanjuk

end of the war. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said:

"It's not a question of national moves. It's a problem of historic justice, and it is very important for the future and the destiny of the people."

Yitzhak Feinberg, a Justice Ministry spokesman, said that Mr. Demjanjuk was charged under a 1950 Israeli law providing for the death penalty for persons convicted of murdering Jews during the Nazi regime.

The glass witness booth that was used to enclose Eichmann during his trial has been offered for use by the Ghetto Fighters' Museum in northern Israel.

Cities' Curbs on 'Adult' Theaters Are Upheld by U.S. Supreme Court

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has given cities broad powers to control motion picture theaters showing sexually explicit films either by confining them to one area or dispersing them in order to "preserve the quality of urban life."

In a 7-to-2 decision, the court said Tuesday that the city of Renton, Washington, did not violate constitutional protections of free speech when it restricted theaters showing such films to a small, relatively isolated industrial area.

Renton officials did not intend "to suppress the expression of unpopular views," Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote, but to "prevent crime, protect the city's retail trade, maintain property values."

The ruling strengthened a 1976 ruling that said Detroit could disperse such film houses, known in the United States as adult theaters, if it wished. The effect of that ruling was limited, because a majority of the nine-member court did not agree on a specific legal basis for it.

The city council of Renton, a city

of 32,000 a few miles south of Seattle, passed the zoning ordinance in 1980. A federal appeals court overturned it, saying that it might have been motivated by a desire to suppress speech.

Playtime Theaters Inc., which had acquired two theaters in Renton in 1982, had charged that the city in effect was zoning adult theaters into oblivion.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., joined by Justice Thurgood Marshall, dissented, calling the Renton ordinance "patently unconstitutional."

Rent Control Upheld

The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of rent control Wednesday, rejecting arguments from landlords in Berkeley, California, that a 1980 city ordinance freezing some rental charges violated antitrust laws, United Press International reported.

The high court, in an 8-to-1 opinion, held that rent control laws are legal as long as they are not the result of a conspiracy aimed at restraining free trade.

The ruling appears to back the legality of measures in dozens of U.S. cities, including New York and Washington, that have similar rent control regulations.

The court rejected arguments by landlords that the local ordinance is a form of price-fixing conspiracy forbidden by the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Writing for the court, Justice Thurgood Marshall said that while such conspiracies might exist in some cases, "we have been given no indication that such corruption has tainted the rent controls imposed by Berkeley's ordinance." He noted that it was "adopted by popular initiative."

The ordinance at issue was adopted by Berkeley voters in 1980 and froze rents for about 23,000 privately owned rental units in the city, home of a University of California campus.

The rent control case was brought to the high court by a group of Berkeley landlords backed by the National Apartment Association, the National Association of Realtors and the National Association of Home Builders.



FIRE ONE — President Ronald Reagan throws a snowball outside the Oval Office of the White House.

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Police Study a Possible Tylenol Death

The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Traces of what appeared to be cyanide were discovered in the body of a 32-year-old man and in an Extra-Strength Tylenol capsule found in a bottle beneath his bed, officials said Wednesday.

"Preliminary tests were done Tuesday which indicate cyanide is present," said Dr. Charles Harlan, medical examiner for Metropolitan Nashville.

If the presence of cyanide is confirmed, he said, officials will try to determine what quantity was there. "That will help us determine if the amount there is sufficient to cause death," he said.

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation was conducting the tests to

determine whether cyanide caused Timothy R. Green's death.

Dr. Harlan said officials were unsure how the substance got into the Tylenol capsule.

"There are all different kinds of possibilities here," he said. "It's possible it could have been done by the victim himself."

A spokesman for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in Washington said the agency was "trying to check it out" by working with state and local officials.

Lawrence Foster, a spokesman for Johnson & Johnson, the maker of Tylenol, said the company was trying to track down the origin of the bottle found under Mr. Green's bed.

Johnson & Johnson removed the capsule form of Extra-Strength Ty-

lenol, a nonprescription pain reliever, from the market earlier this month after a New York woman died from taking a capsule that had been laced with cyanide.

Seven persons in the Chicago area died in 1982 after ingesting cyanide contained in Tylenol.

The police found Mr. Green's body on his bed Sunday night after several of the man's friends said they had been unable to contact him for days, according to Larry King, a homicide detective.

Officers found a bottle of Extra-Strength Tylenol under the bed with a single capsule inside, he said.

The police initially said that Mr. Green had died of natural causes because he had recently undergone a series of operations and was not in the "best of health."

Rocket Engineers Cite NASA Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

mission they unanimously recommended against launching the Challenger in weather any colder than 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees centigrade) because of fears that the cold might cause the synthetic rubber seals in the booster rockets to fail, causing a catastrophic explosion.

But they said, this recommendation was not a "go/no-go" decision. "It was a recommendation," he added, "that was passed on to me."

Mr. Mulloy, testifying before the commission Wednesday, denied that he had pressured the engineers to drop objections to launching the Challenger in cold weather. Rather, he said, there was no clear evidence that freezing temperatures could cause booster rocket seals to fail.

Company managers testified Tuesday that the engineers had played no part in the eventual decision to recommend a launch.

The decision, they said, was based on a poll of four Thiokol managers: Jerry Mason, senior vice president; Joe Kilminster, vice president for shuttle projects; Cal Wiggins, vice president for space projects; and Robert Lund, vice president for engineering.

Thiokol management denied that there was any undue pressure

and described their final judgment as a rational assessment of the data available.

Mr. Mason testified that NASA always "tests us" with pointed questions, no matter what the issue, said the issue of launching in the cold was no different. He said that neither costs nor launching schedules presented any constraints.

"I've said that Thiokol eventually approved the launching because a clear correlation had been established between temperature and past incidents of erosion of the seals."

Speakers Denies Rumors

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, on Wednesday vehemently denied a "most vicious and distorted" rumor that the White House had pressured NASA into launching the delayed Challenger flight.

According to the rumors, the launching on the morning of Jan. 28 was pushed so that President Ronald Reagan could phone the astronauts during his State of the Union message, which had been scheduled for that night.

Mr. Speakes, acknowledging his denial that "nobody's printed" the rumors, put on the record a variety of suppositions about the disaster and denied them all.

Among the stories he said reporters had "gotten from your press colleagues," were that the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, had called NASA and said, "Get that thing up."

the temperature was in the 50s or above.

Mr. Mulloy also said that NASA was trying to reach its goal of 24 shuttle launches a year from bases in Florida and California where temperatures might often dip below the 50s, Mr. McDonald said.

"I took it as pressure," Mr. Mulloy said. When Mr. Hasky testified before the commission Wednesday, he said, "that was pressure."

Allan J. McDonald, who was Thiokol's representative at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, where the launching took place, testified that there were "strong comments" made by NASA officials.

He testified that George Hardy, deputy director of science and engineering at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, the NASA installation in charge of booster rockets, said he was "appalled at that recommendation" but that NASA would abide by it if Thiokol insisted.

Mr. McDonald added that Lawrence B. Mulloy, NASA's manager of the booster rockets project at Marshall, wondered aloud "when we'll ever fly if we have to live with" a recommendation that launchings could occur only when

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U.S. Citizens Opposing Overseas Tax

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Elements of the tax reform bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives last fall would be "a disaster" for Americans living abroad, the head of a new overseas taxpayers group has told the Senate Finance Committee and the International Trade Commission.

Steven Kraft, president of American Taxpayers Abroad, in written testimony before the Senate panel and the International Trade Commission, asserted that the proposed changes in foreign tax-credit rules, along with other revisions, amount to "the largest single tax increase on exports in history."

"Congress apparently needs to be reminded once every 18 months that more Americans abroad means more U.S. exports," he said.

Current law permits Americans working abroad to exclude \$90,000 of foreign earned income from U.S. taxes, plus an amount for housing. The bill, passed in the House but not approved yet by the Senate, would cut the exclusion to \$75,000 and apply an alternative minimum tax to the excluded amount.

The House bill, Mr. Kraft testified, would inhibit efforts by American companies and individuals to compete effectively in world markets. He also said it would limit the number of Americans sent abroad and drive home many now there.

American Taxpayers Abroad has headquarters in Zurich.

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Postpartum Fatigue Affects Sex Life

WASHINGTON (WP) — A year after having a baby, most couples have sex less often than before the pregnancy, and many new mothers said fatigue interfered with their sex lives, a study shows.

Dutch Say They've Bred Black Tulip

THE HAGUE (AFP) — Six Dutch horticultural companies say they have perfected a black tulip, long sought by flower lovers.

Voyager-2 Sent on Way to Neptune

PASADENA, California (AP) — Voyager-2, having completing its exploration of Uranus, is on its way to a May 1989 encounter with Neptune after receiving new orders from engineers on Earth.

Giotto Spacecraft Successfully Tested

DARMSTADT, West Germany (AP) — The European Space Agency has conducted two successful rehearsals for the March 13 encounter of the unmanned spacecraft Giotto with Halley's Comet, agency officials say.

Tonegawa Wins Bristol-Myers Award

NEW YORK (AP) — Susumu Tonegawa, biology professor at the Center for Cancer Research and biology department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named recipient of the \$50,000 Bristol-Myers Award for cancer research.

Dinosaur-Climate Link Is Disputed

NEW YORK (NYT) — American and Canadian scientists say new evidence suggests that if any climate change resembling a nuclear winter occurred at the time the dinosaurs died out, the cold weather could have persisted only a few months before returning to normal.

Meese's Backing of Easier Gun Sales Leaves His Police Friends Perplexed

By Howard Kurtz Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — One year into his tenure as attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d has come under fire for the first time from the police groups that have stood by him since he was a California prosecutor two decades ago.

L. Volkmer, a Democrat of Missouri, Justice Department sources said that when the rifle association agreed last year to stop lobbying against the bill, the administration promised that it would keep pushing the measure.

The Mechanics of Influence, From Playground to Boardroom

By Daniel Goleman New York Times Service

WATCH any childhood battlefield. Some children are fighting, while others — maybe just one — may be trying to settle it. The mediator, not the combatant, is likely to develop and use the skills that will lead to the exercise of influence and the possession of power in adult life.

Such observations illustrate a new understanding of how and why some people go through life getting their way while others follow them. Psychologists have begun to outline some of the specific skills that a great many, if not all, persuasive people have had, from Mahandas K. Gandhi to Martin Luther King Jr. to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

One of the most important skills, the research shows, is seen in people who have an early, unerring ability to understand the motives and desires of others regardless of what is being said or done on the surface. These people also seem to understand themselves. This empathy and self-understanding, the research suggests, is often joined with self-confidence and a desire for power.

Such facility can be combined with a sense of who the truly important people are in a situation. An example of this skill at work was offered by Dr. Lyle Spencer, a psychologist at McBer and Co., a business consulting firm in Boston.

called the shots on oil policy — and how to get to this nephew.

Dr. Spencer said: "One of the key competencies is an objectivity that allows you to see clearly the other person's feelings without your own getting in the way. Another closely related ability is being able to monitor your own feelings moment-to-moment. But these skills go hand-in-hand with knowing how to use them to achieve your goals.

Dr. Gardner said: "While everyone has these abilities to some extent, some people are remarkably oblique about the games being played right around them. And there are people who know these things intellectually, but cannot act on them effectively."

IT is not enough to be able to know what feelings and wishes lurk behind what others do, psychologists say. Along with these skills must go a social self-confidence, the sense that one will succeed. "People with what used to be called 'personas' — who are naturally in control of any social situation — are very secure about themselves," said Dr. Richard Boyatzis, a psychologist and president of McBer.

Such talents can have their costs. "It's like playing interpersonal chess to see several applications of a given action," said Dr. George Klump, a psychologist at Charles River Consulting in Boston. "In a complicated organization, it's a great challenge, because each gambit has many calculated impacts, and any of them may backfire. If the games you are playing are partly covert, it complicates things even further. And if your career depends on your being right most all the time, there's a great deal of stress."

Researchers at the Pennsylvania State University School of Medicine have found that executives who think in complex ways about the many ramifications of their deci-



John Szwarcberg

mark children as budding leaders included an ease at communicating, a sense of humor and an ability to arbitrate with other children. While some intelligent children shared these traits, intelligence itself was no guarantee of having them. Some studies found that intellectually gifted children were sometimes less popular than those of average intelligence because they offered advice to other children in an insensitive, domineering manner.

The development of what psychologists call "social intelligence" has been studied since the 1930s. The elements of social intelligence fit well with the observations reported by those who study the underpinnings of influence in adults. Among the aspects of social intelligence studied in depth have been children's abilities to recognize people's feelings by reading their facial expressions, to guess the motives behind what people do and to negotiate smoothly.

In a study at Harvard, Dr. Gardner and Tom Hatch are observing children as young as 3 to search for early markers of what Dr. Gardner calls "personal intelligence." He sees this as one of seven major kinds of human intelligence; others include logical and mathematical skills, musical talents and the mastery of the body exhibited by great dancers and athletes.

"Even at 4, some children are good mediators," he said. "They are the ones on the playground who settle disputes. Others are talented caretakers; they comfort the upset kids. And some are leaders, who continually mobilize other kids to help attain some goal."

THE capacity to negotiate, many psychologists say, is one of the keys to social intelligence. This ability emerges in most children between the ages of 8 and 11, although they cannot describe the process until about age 13, according to research by Dr. Robert Selman, a psychologist at Harvard Medical School.

"The biggest milestone in learning to negotiate is being able to step out of an interaction and look simultaneously at both people's points of view," said Dr. Selman. "It's not enough to do this mentally; you need an emotional understanding of the need to be balanced in how you look at the interaction." Dr. Selman found that women tended to be better at this sort of negotiation than men.

The ability to negotiate well is a crucial lesson of adolescent social life, said Dr. Selman, who has devised a treatment for teen-agers who have trouble keeping friends. In work with colleagues at Harvard Medical School, teen-agers who are inept at negotiating are paired up and see a therapist together. Using videotapes of the teen-agers' interactions, the therapist is able to pinpoint their problems and help them learn to collaborate better.

Archaeology Congress Bans South Africans

LONDON — The 11th World Archaeological Congress will be held in England as scheduled in September, without delegates from South Africa or Namibia, the organizers have announced. The decision appeared to settle months of argument, which at one point threatened to derail the congress entirely.

Several archaeologists withdrew from the congress when anti-apartheid activists objected to the invitation to the South Africans. Professor John Evans, director of the London Institute of Archaeology and president of the congress, resigned from the British executive committee. Opponents of a ban had argued that freedom of interchange between academics was essential and that academics did not represent their governments.

Organizers said Tuesday they had banned 27 participants from South Africa and Namibia when it became clear that anti-apartheid groups could prevent the congress from taking place. The organizers said they expected more 3,000 participants from 102 countries to attend the congress, Sept. 1-7 in Southampton and London.

2-Million-Year-Old Stone Tools Are Discovered in Eastern Zaire

By Warren E. Leary The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An international team of scientists in eastern Zaire has discovered nearly 300 stone tools dating back more than two million years, making them among the oldest known instruments of labor. The quartz tools include cobbles, chips and cores that were worked into implements by ancient humans.

"They are definitely from the hand of man, with the repetitive technological features characteristic of tools," said Dr. John W. K. Harris, an anthropologist at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. "In studying them, we are sampling the behavior of the earliest humans."

With Dr. Noel T. Boaz, a paleoanthropologist who directs the Virginia Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Alison S. Brooks, an anthropologist with George Washington University and the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Harris led a team that also found animal bones and teeth in a 130-square-meter (12-square-meter) excavation.

It is too early to tell if the tools were used to kill or butcher the animals, including pigs, antelope, baboons and an ancient three-toed horse, whose remains were found nearby, the scientists said.

Normally used, but remains of animals whose origin, stage of evolutionary development or extinction can be dated provide clues to the time of the tools.

Most of the remains suggest the bones and tools are about 2.3 million years old, but the researchers said they would assign a general date of 2 million to 2.5 million years until the site is dated more precisely.

Only two other tool-bearing sites, both in Ethiopia's Eastern Rift region, are thought to be older. These are in the Omo River valley, considered to be 2.3 million to 2.4 million years old, and at Hadar in the Middle Awash valley, estimated to be 2.4 million to 2.6 million years old.

A clue to dating the site might be the lack of remains of the modern horse, Equus, and the presence of the primitive, three-toed variety known as Hipparion. Dr. Boaz said. Equus first appeared in the fossil record about 2.3 million years ago and its absence from the site might mean that the area is older than first believed.

The discovery last summer, announced Wednesday by the National Geographic Society, came as part of a major study of human prehistory along the Semliki River between Lake Amin and Lake Mobutu. Researchers said the find suggested that this largely unexplored part of western Africa should be examined more closely for evidence of human evolution.

Nicaragua, Costa Rica to Form Patrol

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Costa Rica has agreed to work with Nicaragua to establish a permanent force of inspection and vigilance charged with keeping peace along their border.

The two countries agreed in talks Monday to hold another session on March 12 in San José, the Costa Rican capital, to discuss the makeup and financing of a border patrol force.

Relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which reached the breaking point last year, have been improving in recent weeks.

The agreement Monday appeared to be the most substantial step taken so far to reduce tensions in the border area.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said he hoped the talks "can advance quickly so we can make concrete steps toward peace in Central America."

"Actions like these, which show that it is possible to achieve peace, should make the government of the United States stop and think," he said.

Anti-Sandinist guerrillas backed by the United States are believed to have carried out strikes against Nicaragua from inside Costa Rica. The deputy foreign ministers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica said in a joint statement that the preliminary accord Monday reflected "a political commitment by the two countries to assure the integrity of their respective territory and prevent it from being used to carry out destabilizing actions in other countries."

Deputy Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos of Costa Rica said his country was prepared "to comply with the obligations of neutrality." Costa Rica does not maintain an army, Mr. Trejos said the country was seeking "to remain outside the

military conflicts that unfortunately afflict some Central American countries.

Diplomats said that any serious crackdown along Costa Rica's border with Nicaragua probably would hinder the operations of anti-Sandinist guerrillas who are based in the region.

The diplomats said it also might allow Nicaragua to concentrate more of its military resources along its border with Honduras, where the principal rebel force is based.

Reagan Requests Rebel Aid President Ronald Reagan formally asked Congress Tuesday to authorize the use of \$100 million in Defense Department funds to provide military aid as well as nonlethal aid to the rebels seeking the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Under the request, which is expected to face strong opposition in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives, \$70 million would be used for weapons and \$30 million for what the administration calls humanitarian aid.

No new money would be appropriated, Mr. Reagan's proposal calls for the funds to be transferred from the existing Pentagon budget.

The money would be used to finance the rebels for 18 months beginning March 31, when the current appropriation of \$27 million in nonlethal aid runs out.



Edwin Meese 3d

In Texas, Gun Play Kills Children

By Peter Applebome New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Even in Houston, where a gun is a common household item, no one can remember a situation quite like it. Police officials say that children playing with pistols are being killed or injured at an unprecedented rate.

Sergeant Mike Thomas of the Houston Police Department's juvenile division said that in an average year there were five or six shootings in the Houston area involving children playing with guns.

Since Dec. 30, however, 12 children have been shot in unrelated incidents. Of those shot, six have died. The shooting victims have ranged from teen-agers to a 3-year-old, the police said.

The most recent victim was Hector Oscar Ramirez, a 14-year-old junior high school student, who died Sunday after being accidentally shot Saturday night by his 16-year-old brother. A night earlier

another 14-year-old boy was shot and killed by a 10-year-old playing with a gun owned by his mother.

The police say they cannot offer any reason for the rash of shootings other than easy availability and lax handling of pistols.

"It's hard to believe there have been this many," said Sergeant Thomas, who has been a police officer for 11 years. "Sometimes these kind of cases come in spurts or cycles, but this is the longest run I can remember."

The police said that Oscar Ramirez was shot accidentally while he and an older brother were playing with a .22-caliber pistol.

Sergeant Thomas said that Oscar apparently cocked the gun while his brother was not looking. When the older boy lunged for it, thinking it was about to fall, one of two bullets in the chamber fired, hitting Oscar behind the left ear.

The other shootings occurred under similar circumstances: unat-

tended children playing with guns that were fired accidentally. The incidents ranged from a child pretending to hold up his brother to a quick-draw contest with what turned out to be a loaded pistol.

Sergeant Thomas said the only thing that distinguished the Ramirez incident from the others was that the victim's brother had bought the gun himself rather than finding one at home. The brother told the police he bought the pistol to protect himself and his family.

In most cases, he said, "it's a parent's gun or a friend's gun."

Police officials have urged parents to keep guns locked away and unloaded. But officials say guns are so readily available that there is only so much they can do to control the problem.

Because gun purchases in Texas are recorded only by the dealer who sells the gun, it is impossible to get a reliable estimate of the number of guns in the city, officials said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Mrs. Aquino's Triumph

It is impossible to list all the elements that went into the amazing drama of the virtually bloodless overthrow of...

another officer had commanded those helicopters, there could have been a bloodbath. And if General Fabian C. Ver's plea to Mr. Marcos to use force had been made in private...

reasonable and legitimate uncertainty about what an Aquino government will do, but also on collective memory: We in America are, alas, all too accustomed to seeing our ministrations and our intentions go awry in dealing with such transitions of power...

Other Opinion

The Demise of Mr. Marcos

In the end, Ferdinand E. Marcos lost his power much more quickly than expected. Once it became clear that the American president wanted him removed, his fate was sealed.

request, has to prune the implicated elements out of the military. She has to comb through the government from the supreme court downwards. She has to dispense some tough justice...



America Must Act With Prudence Over Philippines

PARIS — General Fidel V. Ramos, joint leader of the military rebellion that proved a critical factor in the fall of the Marcos government in the Philippines, has been a favorite of the U.S. government for some time...

because a democrat arrives in the presidential palace. Most Americans do not, perhaps, fully realize just how lucky the United States has been, managing to ride the revolutionary tide in the Philippines...

Marcos Was Loser in TV Games

WASHINGTON — In the crisis of the Philippines, we have seen the techniques of what is called "the new public diplomacy" and they sometimes work. President Ferdinand E. Marcos had the guns on his side but not the news...

A Daunting Task Awaits Mrs. Aquino

WASHINGTON — The resignation of Ferdinand E. Marcos, for two decades the personification of power in the Philippines, is naturally being hailed as a victory for democracy in that country, which it is. There is also a good deal of smug self-congratulation in high administration circles in Washington...

Until these military command issues are settled and supplies of clothing, equipment and weapons flow to the troops, it is difficult to see the new government handling the Communist New People's Army. Like most Communist insurrections, this one has fed on obscure economic inequalities of people's lives...

At the same time, Alan C. Nelson, the commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, was warning Americans: "We are seeing the greatest surge of people in history across our southern border."

Famine: A New Approach Is Needed in the West and Third World

NEW YORK — The African crisis now enters its most difficult phase. Last year's exhausted television watchers as well as the famine and drought victims. There is, in short, "compassion fatigue." The media spotlight has gone, except to report that Bob Geldof, founder of the Live Aid relief effort, has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize...

During the past 30 years, African farmers have shown that they are capable of increasing their productivity in arid areas at more than double the rate of Australian farmers in vastly more hospitable conditions, one expert says.

asked for the year before. Moreover, this time the United Nations is putting a greater emphasis on asking for cash so it can buy the food that is needed from the food surplus areas in Africa itself.

FROM OUR FEB. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Battleship Oregon Under Fire TACOMA, Washington — Along the Pacific coast, which has been demanding a fleet, there is dissatisfaction, which is shared by some navy men, over expenditure of \$300,000 in equipping and equipping the old battleship Oregon at the Puget Sound yard.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

A Sense of Outrage

Regarding "Ex-Regan Aides Hired to Block U.S. Policies" and "A Dangerous Whiff of Revolving-Door Corruption" (Feb. 19): "As a U.S. citizen, I would simply like to express my feeling of outrage and shame with regard to the former, high-level U.S. officials named in these articles who are reputedly being paid millions of dollars by foreign governments and corporations in many cases to help those clients block or counter administration initiatives..."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

about him. The Daily Mail of London sent a senior editor, Brian Vine, to Glenelg Bridge where he wrote fully about Jaroslav Javorsky's personal drama in a two-page spread, later flying to the home of Mr. Javorsky's parents and then going to Stockholm to interview his former girlfriend. This resulted in a full in-depth report on the Javorsky drama read by our six million readers.

A Warning From Shuttles

I am grateful to Norman Cousins for the opinion column "High-Tech Arms Leave Little Time to Avert Disaster" (Feb. 8). The space shuttle accident was indeed a warning signal, and this column spells facts, not conjectures. Leaders, scientists and people who want a future should read it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cahiers Herald Paris, ISSN: 0294-8052.

AMASA S. BISHOP, Genolier, Switzerland. The letter to the editor "Facts About Javorsky" (Feb. 19) itself distorted the Western press coverage

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1986

Page 7

In U.S., Business Steps Up Teaching

By Daniel B. Moskowitz

WASHINGTON — The graduate engineers in the classroom in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, study procedures for developing new computer software.

In teaching style and intellectual sophistication, the three courses are much like millions of others at thousands of institutions of higher education around the United States.

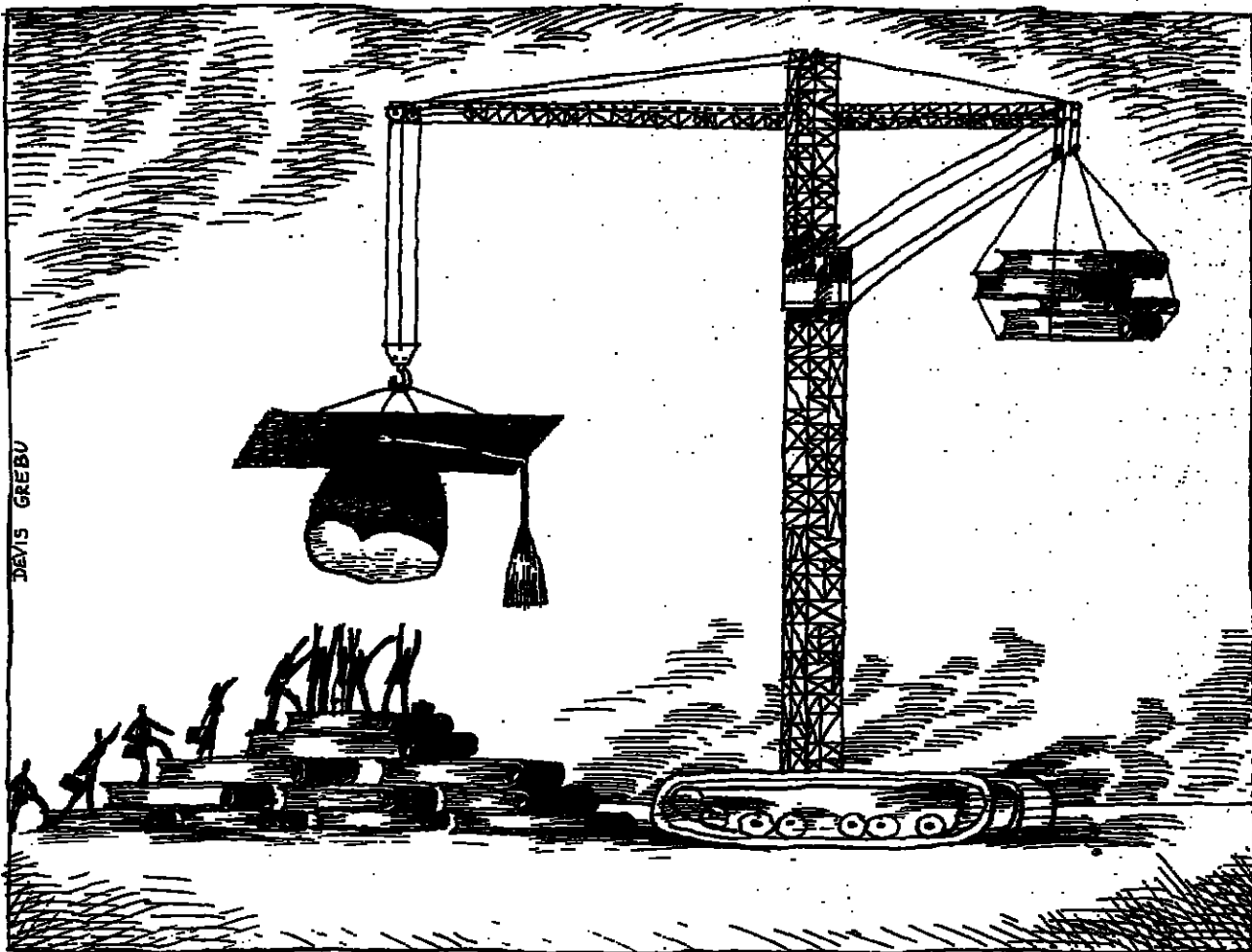
The corporate training department, which not so long ago concerned itself with preparing line workers to cope with new machinery and upgrading the managerial skills of mid-level executives destined for bigger jobs, has become a serious educational force in the United States.

"America's business has become its own educational provider," said Del Lippert, a Digital Equipment Corp. vice president. The classes given by the best of these company operations are considered as good as those given by the best universities — and the universities themselves acknowledge the fact.

"Traditional schools and colleges no longer have a monopoly on education; new corporate institutions are operating on the same academic turf," said Ernest L. Boyer, a former U.S. commissioner of education and now president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He added, "Corporate courses are developing an academic legitimacy of their own."

They should be. All together, corporate-America is spending at least \$40-billion a year on such teaching. By some estimates, the total spent by business may even top the \$60-billion annual budgets for all U.S. institutions of higher education.

Companies got into the education business to ensure that courses would live with corporate needs.



But many take advantage of a highly formalized process by which these corporate courses are measured by standard academic yardsticks.

For instance, can earn three semester hours worth of credit, the course counting as a first- or second-year course in statistics or in engineering technology.

evaluation to validate the quality of their teaching. That helps morale in the corporate training department, and also impresses on the employees the seriousness of the undertaking.

ers and tape subsystems, the immediate relevance is obvious.

"These are classes that answer a need in our organization," said Patricia Powers, head of the human resources development department at Fluor Corp., a construction giant that runs sessions on how to lead a business meeting and how to be a skilled negotiator.

But several firms take a broader view of the thinking processes needed to get ahead in the business world. Kimberly-Clark wants managers at its Dallas headquarters to meditate on the changing American views of the businessman, as reflected in the works of Arthur Miller and Sinclair Lewis, which are discussed in its course "Images of Business in Literature."

Polaroid hopes to improve senior workers' self-image with "The Process of Aging: Myths of Productivity." Managers at Kollmorgen Corp. prepare for a three-day seminar on how philosophy can contribute to business strategy by reading assignments from De Tocqueville, Machiavelli and Martin Luther King.

At some corporations, the education business has become so important that there is a separate campus. (Continued on Next Page)

'America's business has become its own educational provider,' said Del Lippert, a Digital Equipment Corp. vice president. The classes given by the best of these company operations are considered as good as those given by the best universities — and the universities themselves acknowledge the fact.

Council on Education uses college professors to evaluate these corporate courses. The ACE evaluators have looked at more than 3,000 courses given by businesses, trade associations and other employers, and assigned to each one a recommended transfer credit value that students should get in trying to use the company courses toward an academic degree.

"The track record is getting better and better," according to Sylvia W. Galloway, who runs the service. The General Dynamics employees studying statistics in Pomona,

course given by General Electric Co. in Lynn, Massachusetts, is rated the equivalent of a three-credit, upper-level undergraduate course. An intensive one-week course called "Train the Trainer" offered by Jerrico Corp., a restaurant chain, can earn three credits from an education department of a university.

Colleges are under no obligation to honor the American Council on Education's recommendations, but about three-quarters of all U.S. institutions do. Companies want the council's

But company personnel directors also hope that by having college credit available for company training, employees will be prodded to complete degree work on their own.

Most of the corporate courses are used fairly directly to the skills and information that employees need to do their job better. When Bank of America gives an upper-level finance course, entitled "Commercial Loans to Business," or Burroughs Corp. runs introductory courses in such subjects as disk drive operation, nonimpact print-

High-Tech Education Remains Slow Starter In European Schools

By Hilary Wilce

LONDON — "How are we educating our kids for the bright new technological future?" The Birmingham secondary school teacher leaned back on his chair in the shabby staff room and gave a cynical laugh.

"Well, let's see... There's the computers, but they're locked up most of the time because not many of us know how to use them. Then there's the kids doing electronics, but they're over at the local college most of the time — we haven't got the equipment here — so no one really knows what they're up to."

"Then there's the technology bus that came to the city the other day, and the work experience placements — one or two of those are in computer firms. But, quite honestly, it's mainly the same menu as before — maths, English, French, biology, history. Schools never change that much."

The developed countries are trying — in some cases, very hard — to bring their school systems in line with the modern world. Large cash injections are being made into classrooms, complex-sounding liaison bodies are being established with industry and government, and thousands of words are being expended on what should be done, and why.

But all this activity cannot mask the fundamental obstacles to progress. Industry is fast-moving, fluid, innovative and able to buy whatever expertise it needs. Schools are slow-moving, conservative and restrained by cash limits. And despite urgent attempts at retraining, the majority of teachers still do not know one end of a computer from another and could not teach even the most basic introduction to technology.

In Britain, the elementary and secondary school curriculum has been traditionally dictated by the academic needs of the universities. Vocational and technical education has come a very poor second.

Now a number of major national initiatives are trying to change all that. The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made it clear that updating the country's industrial base is a priority, and that pupils must be taught different skills and values if this is to succeed.

While most of education has been hit by savage cuts, therefore, a special program to stimulate the provision of technical education in schools has been lavishly funded from the manpower budget.

Known as the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), this five-year, pump-priming program now operates in 85 percent of the local authority areas at a cost, so far, of £170 million (\$119 million). Inevitably, its success has been patchy, but in those areas that have introduced good projects it is possible to find 14- and 15-year-olds working confidently with complex machinery and talking fluently about the finer points of robotics and fiber optics.

For the past six years, another big government-funded program has also had a major impact on schools. The Microelectronics Programme (MEP) was set up to put computers into schools and to develop software and teacher-training programs. With its basic

tasks completed, it is now being replaced by a smaller Microelectronics Support Unit.

Alongside these two projects is a plethora of initiatives of varying weight and significance. For example, a new one-year foundation course for less academic 17-year-olds, known as the certificate of pre-vocational education, has been introduced, and there has been a restructuring of other vocational qualifications, as well as a drive to encourage girls to seek careers in science and technology.

Thanks to all these, many schools now have the kind of equipment they once only dreamed of, and the beginnings of some serious high-tech education is emerging.

In computers, Britain has gained a high international reputation for hardware, and more particularly, software.

But behind these successes lie some very real conflicts and confusions. Technical courses have often been grafted onto existing timetables without any thought about how to integrate them into the whole school curriculum. Classroom computers often lie idle because not enough teachers are trained to use them. There are growing shortages of mathematics and physics teachers, and the system of vocational qualifications remains confused.

The Times Education Supplement has complained: "Beneath the superficial confusion of initials and

INSIDE

■ The In-Betweens: A hard squeeze for Europe's immigrant children. Page 9.

■ Minority enrollment drops in United States colleges and universities. Page 10.

■ U.S. liberals take offense in the textbook battle over teaching evolution. Page 11.

■ In Italy, students want tougher standards and a return to basics. Page 12.

■ Britain's open university tries to widen role despite budget cuts. Page 13.

examinations is another, more fundamental, confusion of objectives and methods... The former Sir Keith Joseph [the education secretary] applies his considerable energies to sorting out the mess; the latter...

Yet despite the middle, Britain is battling at least as successfully, if not more so, than the rest of the developed world with the real problems of how to translate fast-moving technological change into a curriculum. (Continued on Page 11)

French Minister Bringing Back the 'Old Values'

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Classmates remember Jean-Pierre Chevènement at school as an exemplary pupil. His father was a schoolteacher, and so was his mother, who was not shy to point to her son as a model for the others.

Now, years later, Mr. Chevènement is still basking in approval and good grades. As France's highly visible education minister, his popularity ratings have been consistently higher than those of any other member of the Socialist government.

With a keen sense of the national mood, he has turned a post that brought his predecessor nothing but grief into a podium for his own vision of republicanism. When he accepted the assignment, in July 1984, all of France was up in arms, or on the streets, contesting the Socialist attempt to cut off government funds to the private schools.

Within a few months, the uproar had abated, and Mr. Chevènement had launched the first of a flurry of reforms — strictly managing to reappropriate a discourse that everyone thought belonged to the right.

He made his "gamble for the intelligence" of the nation by appealing to discipline and effort, to the inculcation of the basic skills of reading, writing and learning to count. He took time out to spell out the old values, reinvesting the Ecole Nationale, the national educational system, with its 1.2 million "agents" and its 14 million students, as a "pillar of the republic," and reinventing the figure of the schoolteacher as the bearer of republican values.

"You need a compass and a map if you don't want to get lost," he argued. The discourse was all the more audacious for coming from the founder of CERES, the radical wing of the Socialist Party.

"He dared to say things people thought, but didn't say out loud," observed Philippe Barret, who works on Mr. Chevènement's staff at the ministry. "The impression was that you did everything in school except learn. But the right wouldn't have dared to say so, not because they didn't believe it, but because they thought that was inevitable."

Mr. Chevènement exorcised the demons of May 1968, just as he was able to deplore the decades of rightist neglect of the educational system. He pinpointed the need for "intellectual and moral reform," the need to clear the air of what he called "gelatinous discourse," a relativism that had led to a flabby lack of rigor.

In 1981, he could never have gotten away with it, but three years into their mandate, the Socialists were treading water. There were many happy to see "permissive" teaching methods fall out of fashion. School would become a place of learning, not a place to learn how to learn; civic education would be re-emphasized on the timetable; and in France, home of rationalism and enlightenment, children would sing the Marseillaise again.

Unlike Alain Savary, his retiring predecessor, Mr. Chevènement knew how to make use of the media. He launched his appeal to parents — a sizable pool of potential voters — in the name not only of the 19th-century reformer of the nation's public schools, Jules Ferry, but of the children who would take France into the 21st century.

As minister of research and technology from 1981 to 1982 and then as minister of research and industry from 1982 to 1984, Mr. Chevènement had had to grapple with the technological shortcomings of French education — a lag in advanced research and a crying shortage of workers with even a modicum of technical competence. The schools, he decided, had to become an instrument of "modernization."

A major effort had to be mounted to sound the alarm that France needed more training, that the educational system had to be more closely aligned with the labor market. "Too sharp a divide between training and production directly

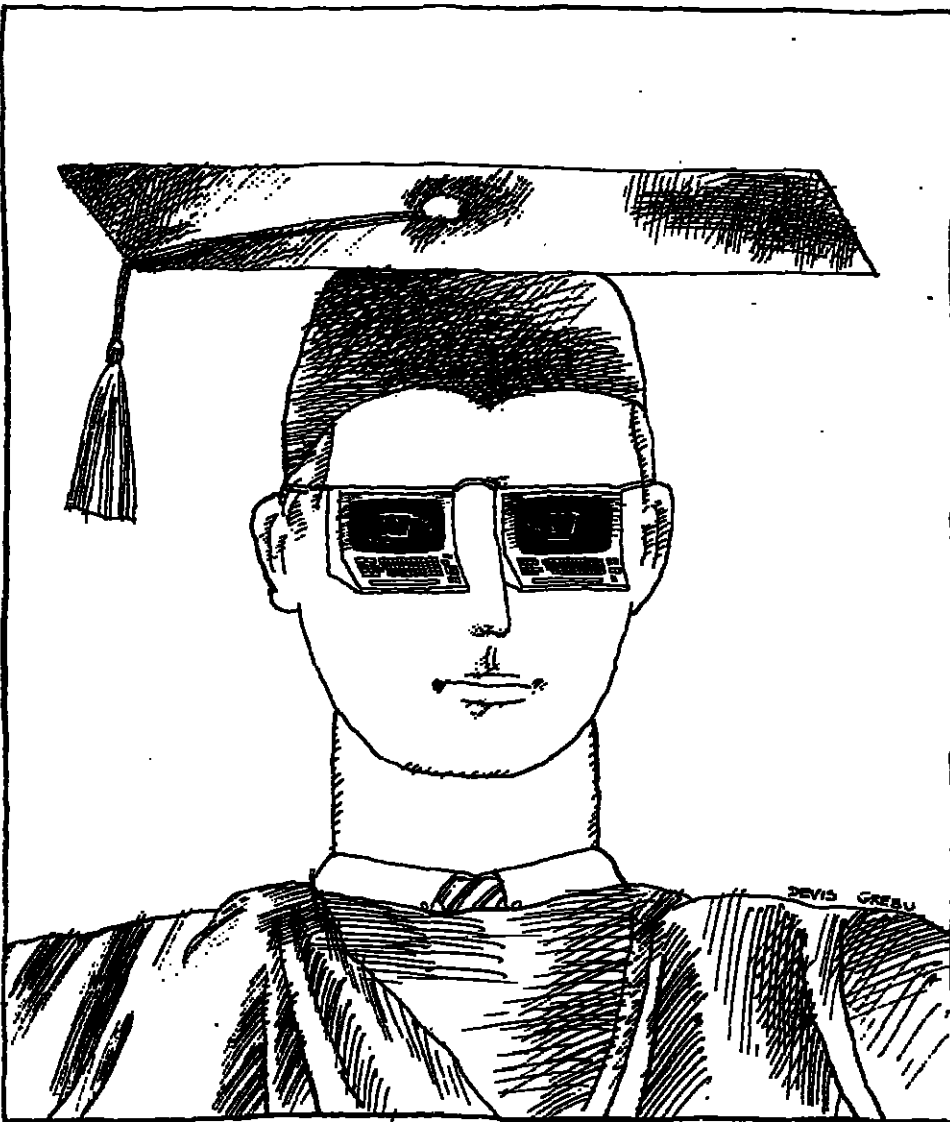
influences the employment possibilities of young people, and the health of our economy," he argued.

Yet many Frenchmen believe not only that they are overqualified for their jobs, but that the universities have too many students; that the colleges, for children from 11 to 16, the school leaving age, were better off before they became compulsory.

By making education an issue, Mr. Chevènement is hoping to change the common perception of the college not as a dead end, but as the link between the primary schools and the lycées, the last step in secondary education. At present,

countries and in West Germany, a far higher percentage of children than in France stay in school until the age of 18.

If, as he insists, "The qualification of workers is the key to a competitive industry," drastic measures have to be taken. Mr. Chevènement's answer is an ambitious operation that should virtually double the number of teen-agers in the lycées by the end of the century. There are now 1.2 million in them. By the year 2000, with a judicious juggling of the statistics, there could be 2 million in all, or 80 percent of a given age group mobilized to take the examinations. The figure is notional, and the teachers, many of whom are



In Industry, Computer Technology Comes of Age as a Teaching Tool

By Amiel Kornel

PARIS — In a realistic mock-up of a nuclear-power plant's command center near Caen, complete with flashing video displays and the hum of imaginary generators, technicians scramble to correct a computer-simulated malfunction.

During lulls at Paris's Charles-de-Gaulle Airport, ticket salespeople may soon be able to use their computer terminals to brush up on their English.

Both scenes illustrate how information technologies, long neglected by educators, are increasingly being used in professional education and training. "Companies don't have confidence anymore in the educational system," said Jan Rombouts, general secretary of the European Institute for Professional

Training. "They are turning to information technology and taking matters into their own hands." The Paris-based private institute includes members representing 16 countries.

Professional training, while largely ignored by the public, is of paramount importance to the economic future of industrialized countries. Bank clerks, factory workers, office managers, and airplane pilots, among others, must be trained and retrained to hone their job skills and, in some cases, avoid potential disasters.

Business and government are increasingly confronted with a twin challenge: How to adapt workers' skills to new technologies and how to benefit from computers as teaching tools.

But while several companies and some governments (Continued on Next Page)



The French education minister talking with students.

French Education Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement exorcised the demons of May 1968, just as he was able to deplore the decades of rightist neglect of the educational system.

students who finish the intermediate college level may obtain a school-leaving certificate, perhaps continuing to technical training. Education is compulsory only until the age of 16. Only the brightest students are accepted into the grueling three years at the lycées that lead to the baccalaureat, the multi-subject final examination which, once passed, entitles a student to a place in the universities.

France's élites are superbly trained, and Mr. Chevènement himself a privileged product of the lycées and the grandes écoles, was not about to tamper with that process. (In an early work, he criticizes his alma mater, the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, but his attack lacks conviction.)

The Chevènement buzzword, "republican elitism," implies the freedom for the brightest to work the "powerful social level" of the stiffly competitive grandes écoles, the Ivy League of French higher education, despite evidence that they operate on a self-perpetuating loop.

But he has recognized that by concentrating on the brightest, by admitting only 27 percent of a given age band through the baccalaureat, France is wasting talent. After all, its education system is an industry in itself, consuming about 17 percent of the national budget, or 190 billion francs (about \$260 million) for 1986; it should be made more productive. The technological advantage over France of the "Nippon-American condominium" that Mr. Chevènement sees on the horizon is a leitmotiv in his speeches. How can France keep up? It is no coincidence, he likes to point out, that in those

already protesting loudly at the size of their classes and the disappearance of a number of teaching posts, remain skeptical. The Education Ministry maintains that there is a net gain in new posts and that the lost ones are, in fact, transfers to more deserving areas of the system.

Parents have heeded the call, and the number of students being sent to the lycées has already substantially increased this year.

Meanwhile, the ministry is banking on a demographic quirk and playing for time. The number of births in France dropped sharply in the mid-1970s, and ministry figures show that the elementary schools have lost 460,000 pupils in the last five years. This should make the changing of gears less painful. If the teachers can only hang on for a couple of years, their classes of an average of 30 pupils should drop to 25.

The new baccalaureats, to be offered by 1987, will include a greatly expanded smorgasbord of courses. Their novelty is to attack the hegemony of mathematics, through which all the brightest students have been funneled for the past 30 years.

(Mathematics has not always enjoyed its current sway. Until the 1950s, Greek and Latin filled this function: Presidents Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in their day, were formed in the classics.) Under the new programs, students with literary abilities (Continued on Page 13)

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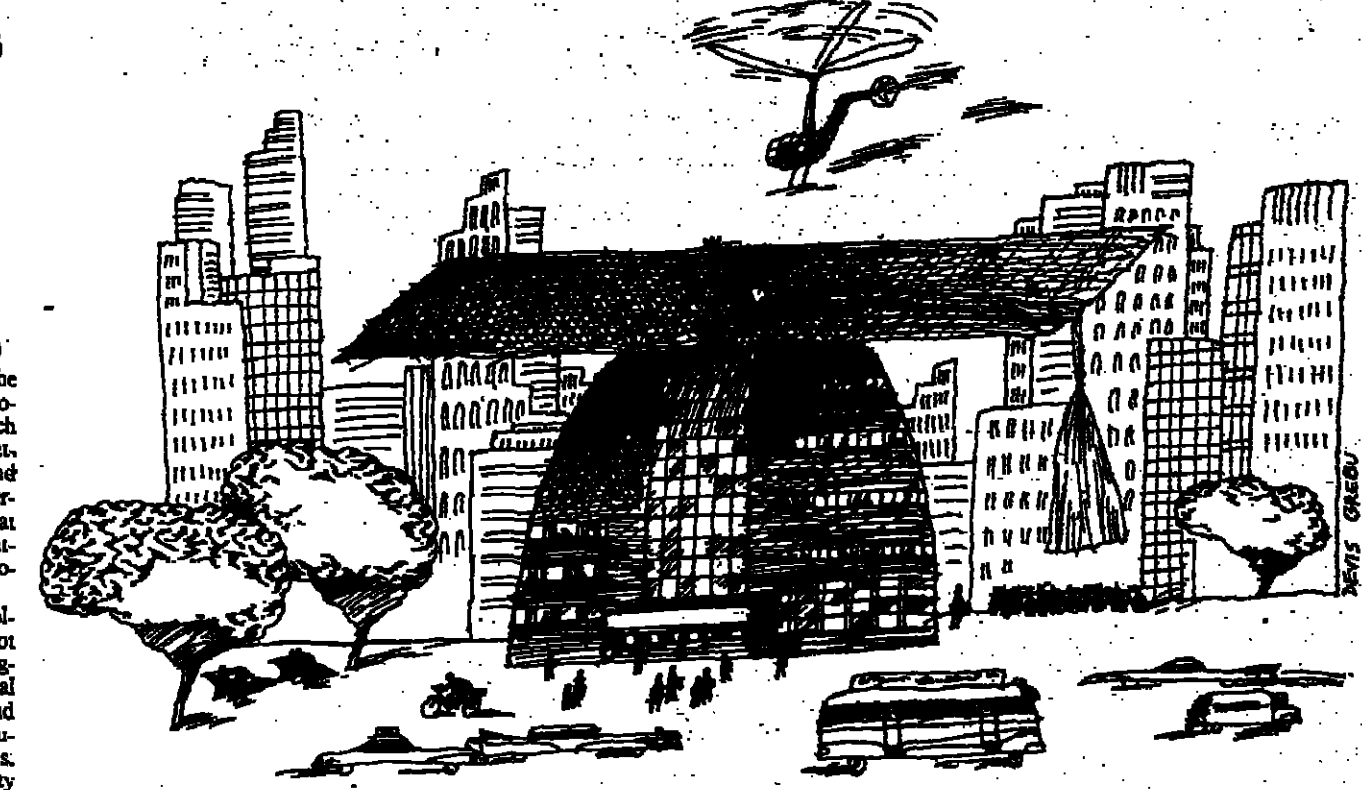
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Computers Become Teaching Tool

(Continued From Previous Page)

are searching for solutions, the problem of assuring adequate professional training in the high-tech workplace remains largely neglected. A few exemplary cases stand out against a backdrop of indifference.

"The use of information technologies in professional training is not as extensive as one would imagine," said Tim Mawson, an official in the directorate for education and training at the European Community's Commission in Brussels.

"While there are many Community programs to develop information technologies, not a lot of thought has been given to the impact that these programs will have on new job qualifications and the professional needs in the field."

"The use of technology in training is going more slowly than we hoped 10 years ago," said Mr. Rombouts. "I don't think that it's a problem of technology; it's a problem of pedagogical know-how."

And yet, experiments across Europe show that information technologies can be not only helpful, but essential, tools in training workers at all job levels and in all business sectors.

Computer-controlled simulators were the earliest, and are certainly still the most advanced, high-tech training tools. Airplane pilots, train engineers and technicians in industrial chemical laboratories are among the professionals for whom training on a simulator has become critical.

"In these areas, errors can be fatal," explained Antoine Brunschwig, a researcher at France's Centre d'Etudes des Systèmes et des Technologies Avancées in Paris. "So the cost of investing in a computing tool is not a problem."

At Aéroformation S.A. near Toulouse, Airbus Industries, the European aircraft consortium, trains future pilots and maintenance engineers. Each day, about 100 students using simulators learn how to fly or repair airplanes.

Much more than sophisticated video games, the simulators are controlled by costly, powerful computers and complex, custom-developed software. Trainees are expected to learn quickly, and the precision of the simulated situations makes it easy to rate their performance.

"Professional training is a hard world," said Mr. Brunschwig. "You're not asked to amuse yourself with a computer. You're asked to develop or test your knowledge in a short lapse of time."

Electricité de France (EDF), France's electricity provider, trains operators of its nuclear power plants with the aid of seven giant simulators spread across the country. The machines reproduce normal and abnormal situations that could occur in France's 900-megawatt and 1,300-megawatt nuclear reactors.

France's aggressive nuclear-energy program, begun in the 1970s, increased the number of qualified personnel needed from 10,500 in 1975 to 23,200 in 1984 and more than tripled the average training time required per employee.

Without computer-based training courses for plant personnel, this cadence could not have been assured with any degree of safety, according to officials. "It's indispensable," said Didier Haranger, a training manager at EDF.

While other, more precise, applications of computer-assisted learning may be less critical, the advantages to be gained are no less significant. Austin Rover, Britain's leading car producer, offers professional training and continuing education courses to its 38,000 employees in what is considered one of Europe's model programs.

So-called open learning centers, where people can study at their own pace and on their own schedule, use computers as well as video and sound recorders to train employees in new production techniques.

"We had major changes of technology in the company," explained James Inglis, manager of training services at Austin Rover, "so we had to go on producing vehicles while doing the relevant training at the same time."

The open multimedia centers, he said, permitted the company to retrain the work force in a flexible way. "When you're running a very large company with a very tight production schedule, it is difficult to free people up." The centers, he continued, provided a "cost-effective way of training large numbers of people without interrupting production."

Mr. Inglis said that concerns about the cost of developing com-

puter-based training methods are unwarranted. "Although the development of materials is very time-consuming and costly, the resultant training cost, compared to conventional methods, is cheaper," he said.

The break-even point for recuperating the investment in developing electronic-based course materials comes after about the first 100 trainees, Mr. Inglis added.

One-third of the three-year-old program's £750,000 (\$1.087 million) budget came from the British government's Manpower Services Commission. Through its Open Tech Program, the commission seeks to help the British work force adapt to the new technologies. It has spent about £50 million to £60 million over the past four years in

facility opened last year in Thornwood, New York.

Dr. Enrich found at these sites that "the ambience is very different from the collegiate setting. There is no leisurely chatting and loitering about campus. Behavior is purposeful, the atmosphere intense."

A handful of companies have taken the logical next step. If business is giving employees useful college-level education in a setting better tailored to corporate needs than the traditional university, then why not turn that training center into a new kind of university with the power to grant degrees?

More than two dozen business organizations have done just that. Perhaps the best-known of these corporate universities is the Wang Institute of Graduate Studies in Tyngsboro, on the site of a former Marxist Brothers seminary. Created both to give a masters degree and to bring some order to the chaotic world of software development, it enrolls about 35 students at a time, from both Wang Laboratories and a handful of other computer companies who help underwrite the institution.

The arrangement that Hewlett-Packard Corp. offers its engineers is typical. The company will pay the tuition at the institute, plus 75 percent of the student's normal salary, expecting the employee to take the cut in pay as recompense for extra education.

Much of the money to set up the institute came from Wang Laboratories as well as from the personal fortune of An Wang, the founder of Wang.

The newest in college-level corporate education draws on the resources of a variety of companies — and on the newest communications technology — to offer graduate-level courses to graduate engineers at dozens of companies at the same time, so all can share the cost. It is called the National Technological University. Its president, Lionel Baldwin, said, "It was created for working engineers; that was the whole idea."

With start-up money from companies ranging from Atco to General Motors to the publishers John Wiley & Sons, the university uses satellite broadcasts to bring faculty members from 33 colleges into corporate classrooms at 52 separate sites.

A total of 550 students are enrolled in the current quarter, typically meeting together in a group of five or so to watch the lectures, ask questions of the professor through phone hookups and then discuss the material among themselves. Some companies tape the sessions for showing at a later, more convenient time. For those students, the professors will answer phoned-in questions in the following lecture.

The National Technological University awards masters degrees in five technical disciplines. The companies pick up the tuition costs — \$330 per credit, \$100 less if the engineer is simply auditing the course — and usually schedule the course session during working hours. Most expect the students to do the homework on their own time.

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In U.S., Business Is Turning to Teaching

(Continued From Previous Page)

Nell Enrich of the Academy for Educational Development last year published a lengthy study of corporate education programs; she found 400 company sites with at least a separate building for classes. Holiday Inns, NCR, Sun Oil, Atlantic-Richfield, and Xerox are among those with whole institutions built just for training.

Corporate campuses may look like traditional colleges with classrooms, computerized libraries, laboratories, seminars, residence halls and dining rooms, she wrote, but the corporate learning centers are more modern, sleek and up-to-date.

Western Electric conducts its courses on a 300-acre (121-hectare) campus in Princeton, New Jersey. IBM houses four separate educational institutes — specializing in systems research, software engineering, manufacturing technology and quality control — at a new

facility opened last year in Thornwood, New York.

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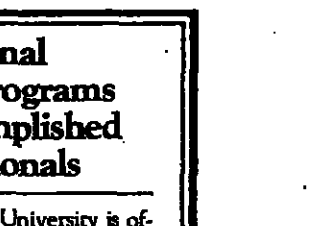
A total of 550 students are enrolled in the current quarter, typically meeting together in a group of five or so to watch the lectures, ask questions of the professor through phone hookups and then discuss the material among themselves. Some companies tape the sessions for showing at a later, more convenient time. For those students, the professors will answer phoned-in questions in the following lecture.

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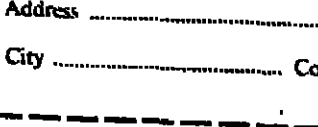
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A SPECIAL REPORT ON EDUCATION

Hard Squeeze for Europe's Immigrant Children

By Vicky Elliott

LONDON — The in-betweeners live all over Europe, human casualties of the postwar economic miracles that went up in smoke. The children of Yugoslavs in Belgium, Turks in West Germany, Jamaicans in Britain, Moluccans in the Netherlands and Moroccans in France — there are many permutations — have two languages, maybe, and an option on two cultures, perhaps, but little to look forward to. Their parents have been milked for their labor; the children cannot always be placed. And in the schools, they have as slim a chance of profiting from their education as the children of any other workers.

The figures for the good secondary schools show it clearly. In West Germany, for example, only 6.7 percent of foreign children entered *Gymnasien* in 1982-1983, as compared with 26 percent of the indigenous school population. In British A-Level classes, the numbers of West Indian children are equally disproportionate: in the French lycees in 1983-1984, the percentage of foreign children, who made up 9.78 percent of the school population, was 3.93 percent.

Higher education, as it is for the working classes throughout the Western democracies, is only a remote possibility; unemployment, given the decline of traditional industries in the industrialized world, is not.

Yet the schools remain one of the most potent instruments of state control, and, while some teachers complain that they feel they have been enlisted as child-minders, the bureaucrats are busy spilling ink on reports on integration in the schools. Efforts to use the educational system for "assimilation" have run into obstacles: It has become obvious that ethnic identity will not simply dissolve with time, as had been hoped.

The dilemmas of the "second generation" can sometimes be swept into a bureaucratic cul-de-sac presided over by concerned liberals, but delinquency focuses attention on the question, not to mention the sheer force of numbers.

There are a million children of foreign parentage in the French schools, 700,000 in West Germany, and the numbers of those who have never known anything but life with gray skies and lower blocks are growing. In Britain, according to the 1981 census, 81 percent of ethnic-minority children between the ages of 5 and 15 were born in the United Kingdom — and yet they are still not accepted as being British.

Public acknowledgment that these children exist has become ritual, against a backdrop of political agitation over the "swamping of the national culture."

"The education of foreign children," runs one recent stock-taking from Bonn, "is increasing in importance" — the birthrate among West German families has dropped sharply. In January, France's minister of education introduced a report he had commissioned on "Immigration in the Schools of the Republic" with an appeal to the value of the "universal present in diversity" — the accent being on the universal.

Britain last March produced the Swann Report, a chunky piece of research on the education of ethnic minorities, "concerned primarily to change behavior and attitudes." It received a lukewarm response from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's education minister, but did bring the debate on a large range of issues out into the open.

The debates, in the different languages of Europe, sound similar themes. On one side, there is the cry that ethnic diversity be recognized as a fact of life in a world that is now very interdependent; on the other, there is the clinging to old, inappropriate ways, a fobbing off of action by invoking the "lowering of standards."

The politicians are categorical. A mastery of the national language, they say in English, in French, in Dutch, is a priority if these children are to enjoy their fullest opportunities as citizens. Yet, a child whose parents speak holding French or standard English is placed automatically at a disadvantage in a system where command of the mainstream discourse is essential to advancement.

Children who are ashamed of the language their parents speak will have difficulty acceding to their culture, but however much they refuse their parents' values, their religion, their traditional views on relations between the sexes, they will be often left adrift in a society that refuses to accept them.

At the outset, there are problems of alienation and comprehension, the trauma of the first bewildering days at

barely able to read and write, be taken out of the class and coached separately?

Such separation may encourage a ghetto mentality, reinforcing feelings of inferiority. The record for such centers in France has been spotty, and the Swann Report argues strongly against them on the grounds that they mix children who do not speak English well. In North Rhein-Westphalia, separate classes teaching German as a second language have been abandoned.

The alternative, mixed-ability groups with children working at different speeds, pose their own problems. The pedagogical demands can be too much on teachers schooled in the magisterial style: the master speaking, the pupils listening. "I am teaching a class of 25," the teachers protest, "and only four or five can follow. Everybody loses out."

The corollary is familiar: White professional parents, who know how to work the system, tend to hoist their children out of the school, segregating them with other members of their own class and depriving the schools of their fair share of achievers.

Language problems are not the only story. There is also the problem of the ethnocentrism in the curriculum, which belittles all but the dominant middle-class European values. One response is to graft a more enlightened social studies program onto the curriculum, and in literature, the monopoly of Goethe, Moliere and Shakespeare can be attacked. France recently introduced new programs in world literature, offering prizes for translations of contemporary Algerian and Portuguese writing.

Language capacities can be enlisted as a resource to be tapped, rather than ignored, and the results can be rewarding. A Marseille school, for example, made a success of a project to gather the stories of its pupils' grandmothers, helping them to map out the flow of successive waves of migration through the Mediterranean basin.

The danger is that such initiatives may be undercut by being cobbled onto the timetable as an optional extra that no one takes seriously: a nod to national customs. And a convincingly "multicultural" education (or "multicolor" education, as it sometimes becomes to the children) cannot be confined to only the mental baggage of prejudice, but "institutional racism," a bias in the system that works against minorities.

Teachers may be more wary today of the ill-judged off-hand remark, but racist stereotypes die hard: Children of immigrants suffer from their teachers' lower expectations of them. West Indian children may be neglected as "disruptive"; conversely, the Chinese pupil in the back of the class who is so "reserved and well-behaved" might have been singled out for laziness had he been white.

For many, school is a hostile environment that offers no role models. Few schoolteachers are of ethnic-minority backgrounds and few pupils are attracted into a profession that has a low status, even if access to higher education were possible. Many factors contribute to under-achievement in the schools, all of cramped living quarters and the lack of books at home were not enough.

The situation is not frozen, but it is difficult to move those who hold the purse strings. A telling case is that of London, where, spurred by Tottenham and Brixton, the education authorities are committing themselves, at least in policy statements, to "multicultural" education.

"We have moved distances since 1981," said Trevor Carter, senior education liaison officer for the Inner London Education Authority. "The most important catalyst was the inner-city uprisings. We had very little political muscle until the kids decided to burn the city down."

The debates, in the different languages of Europe, sound similar themes. On one side, there is the cry that ethnic diversity be recognized as a fact of life in a world that is now very interdependent; on the other, there is the clinging to old, inappropriate ways, a fobbing off of action by invoking the 'lowering of standards.'

school. Uneven attempts have been made to acknowledge this. While there is still a ban on alien tongues in some playgrounds, some education authorities have been jostled into providing instruction in the languages the children hear at home.

The debate is still on as to whether this can directly improve the child's performance in the second language, but where the settlement of a given minority is dense enough, the state will sometimes provide classes in community languages for beginners. Matching teachers to children in the right language group is something of an administrative headache, though it can be done. The Netherlands provides classes in the mother tongue not only for 80 percent of minority children of primary-school age but also throughout the school system.

In Europe as a whole, the preferred mode is to farm out the responsibility of maintaining the languages to the immigrant communities themselves. Portuguese and Greek embassies, for example, can be enlisted to send reinforcement teachers from home, for classes outside school hours.

Some consider the debate on mother-tongue education a red herring. More fundamental is the question of remedial work in the host language. In many inner-city schools, from Bradford, England, to Nancy, France, teachers of mathematics and history complain that they have become language teachers — and that they have not been trained for it. Should the children, fresh out of the primary schools and often

Bilingual Education Issue Brings World Debate

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK — Although Americans have long thought of the "melting pot" as peculiar to this nation of immigrants, the character of the modern world as a global village has made bilingual education an issue for most industrial nations.

What emerges from the efforts of different countries to deal with language and ethnic problems is an unresolved conflict both over educational and political policies. Most nations consider fluency in the common language, or in the dominant one in linguistically divided countries, politically and economically essential; but this view clashes with the new politics of ethnic pride. Educators are divided over how to respond to these conflicting demands without creating social unrest and without damaging the children's academic chances.

Everywhere, therefore, the search is for ways to make these "new" children fully at home in the national language without hurting their pride in their own heritage. The Scandinavian countries, with their essentially homogeneous populations and with a long tradi-

tion of humane social policies, deal with children unfamiliar with their new country's language in a matter-of-fact manner, without complex regulations. For instance, Sweden has long provided bilingual teachers to ease children's transition into Swedish.

In London's inner-city schools, which are becoming increasingly nonwhite, 50,353 pupils, or 16 percent of the total, spoke a language other than English at home, according to the most recent census. A total of 147 languages were recorded in the city's schools in 1983, 12 of which are spoken by 83 percent of the students: Bengali, Turkish, Gujarati, Spanish, Greek, Urdu, Punjabi, Chinese, Italian, Arabic, French and Portuguese.

In Canada, bilingualism has been a political as well as an educational issue. In the primarily French-speaking province of Quebec, more than 100,000 English-speaking Canadian children are involved in French immersion programs, the most successful of the many initiatives taken to foster bilingualism in a country where French and English have been legally equal official languages since 1969.

Next to the United States, France may have become most intensively involved in confronting the issue of bilingual education. France regards itself as a "welcoming country" for immigrants and refugees.

Today, it is home for some four million foreigners of more than 30 nationalities, with Portuguese and North Africans constituting the largest groups.

West Germany has experienced a fairly consistent influx of foreign nationals since its emergence as an industrial power after World War II, and its goals and structure for schooling them in German have changed somewhat over the decades.

Today, the emphasis has changed somewhat. Besides being taught German, they have courses

in their native tongues. In the lower grades, German is still taught as a foreign language; at a higher level, the academic instruction takes place in his native language. Then, in a procedure similar to what in the United States is called transitional bilingual education, as students become more proficient in German they are taught more in that language. At this stage they have the option to continue to learn about their native culture in its language or to take courses exclusively in German.

Japan, the newest of the industrial nations, has little need for extensive programs of bilingual education, given its geographical position and its extremely homogeneous population. The largest group of children in Japan whose primary language is not Japanese are the children of businessmen who re-

turn from overseas assignments. There are also programs to encourage the children to keep up with the foreign languages they learned, but the emphasis is on catching up in Japanese. Another small program serves children of families who return from China. These are Japanese who were left behind when Japan ended its occupation of China at the end of World War II.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON EDUCATION

Minorities Decline In U.S. Colleges

By Edward B. Fiske
NEW YORK — Throughout the late 1960s and 1970s, the dominant theme of American higher education was "increased access."

Americans accounted for 1.2 percent of undergraduates in 1970, but this figure is now down to 0.7 percent.

The only nonwhite group to be "overrepresented" in American colleges and universities is Asian-Americans, who constitute 1.5 percent of the college-age population but in 1982 made up 2.7 percent of undergraduates.

Evidence that the surge of minority enrollments that followed in the wake of the civil rights movement is over has come as a major disappointment for many college officials, who had had reason to believe that the growth could be sustained.

In the four-year period between 1972 and 1976, according to the Office of Civil Rights of the federal Department of Education, the percentage of blacks in four-year colleges and universities more than tripled, from 3 percent to 10.3 percent.

In recent years, however, it has become clear that the push for "access" is over — replaced to a large extent by the search for "academic quality" that has dominated educational debates at all levels, from local public school boards to the trustee rooms of major research universities.

"The urgency of the 1960s and the steady growth of the 1970s are gone," said the Reverend Timothy S. Healy, president of Georgetown University in Washington. "Increasing minority access is no longer a front-burner issue."

In retrospect, 1976 turned out to be the high-water mark for black enrollment. According to the Office of Civil Rights, black representation in four-year colleges dropped from 10.3 percent to 9.6 percent of total enrollment in 1982, the latest year for which statistics are available.

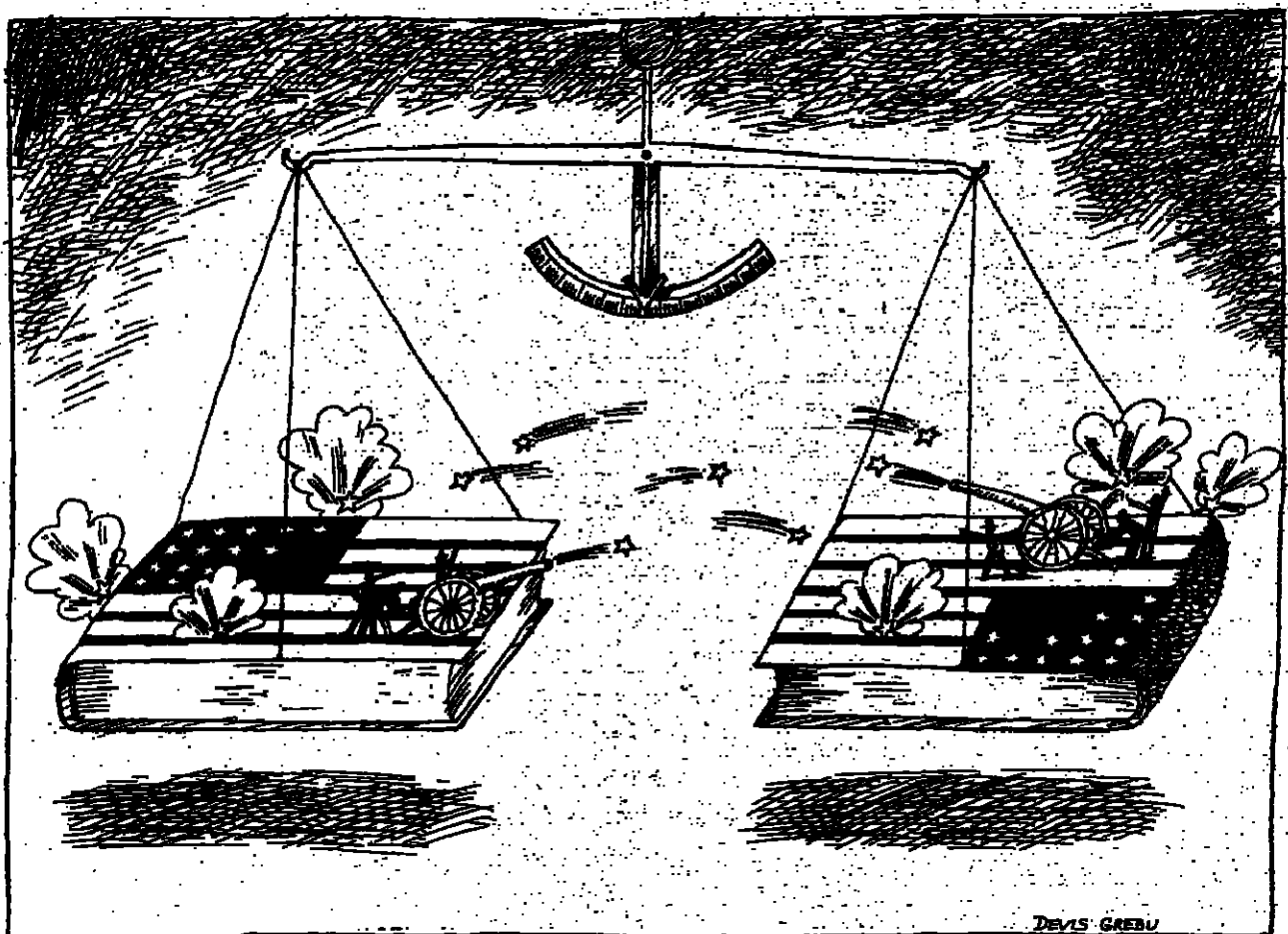
Figures for other minority groups are hardly more encouraging. The percentage of Hispanic undergraduates has shown slow but consistent growth, from a fraction of a percent in 1970 to 4.4 percent in 1982.

Recent statistics, however, show that the high school dropout rate is on its way up again and that even those minority students who do get a high school diploma are not going on for more education at the same rate as their older brothers and sisters.

According to the Bureau of the Census, the percentage of black high school graduates enrolling in college has declined steadily, from 33.5 percent in 1976 to 27 percent in 1983. The Hispanic rate fell from 35.8 percent to 31.4 percent during this period, while the figure for whites hovered around 33 percent.

Education cites numerous reasons for the declining presence of minority students in American colleges and universities, beginning with the fact that, in light of increased economic competition with Japan and other industrial nations, the focus of debate over education has shifted to issues of quality.

Since the early 1980s, virtually every state legislature has enacted reforms ranging from tightened curriculum requirements to merit pay plans for teachers in an effort to improve the performance of elementary and high school students.



U.S. Education Chief Altering the System

NEW YORK — William J. Bennett edged his 6-foot-2, 220-pound body forward on the back seat of the limousine that was carrying him to a Washington reception one evening recently and told the driver to turn up the volume on the radio.

"That's Manfred Mann. — 'Do Wah Diddy,'" the U.S. secretary of education exclaimed excitedly, beating his foot in time with the music. He sang along for a few bars and then turned to the driver and asked, "Hey Clevie, ever know a secretary who knew rock-and-roll before?"

William Bennett probably does know more about American rock-and-roll than any other individual who has graced the cabinet of the United States. Whether he also knows what is good for American education, though, has become a matter of substantial controversy.

Since he assumed control of the U.S. Department of Education in February 1985, the 42-year-old Mr. Bennett has managed to turn the newer and louder of cabinet posts into one of the most effective bully pulpits in Washington.

He has set out to alter American education in line with the social agenda of the Reagan administration — plugging for a return to basic subjects, an emphasis on



William J. Bennett, U.S. Education Secretary, speaks to students on the way to the Lincoln Memorial.

Western traditions in the curriculum, more concern with religion and morality in public schools and vouchers for children who — as Mr. Bennett once did — attend parochial or other nonpublic schools.

There was no Department of Education at all until 1979, when President Jimmy Carter convinced Congress to create one in order to pay off his political obligations to the National Education Association, the country's largest teachers union.

The Reagan administration came into office committed to dismantling what one top official called "that bureaucratic monstrosity," but even most Republicans on Capitol Hill thought that they had better things to do with their political capital.

As its first secretary, the Reagan administration tapped Terrel H. Bell, a former U.S. commissioner of education who shared the administration's generally conservative philosophy but who, as a lifetime educator, also fought behind the scenes against many of the proposed budget cuts, especially in student aid.

In Mr. Bennett, though, the administration's true believers had one of their own. "He's a loyal cabinet member," commented Patrick J. Buchanan, the White House director of communications.

Not everyone, however, was thrilled. "I get tired of a guy who went to Williams College and Harvard telling the poor kids that the state college or junior college is good enough for them," said the Reverend Timothy S. Healy, president of Georgetown University.

Leon Bostain, president of Bard College, called him "a study in the blindness of ambition." He added, "He is a man of great brilliance and strong convictions, but he is a preacher, not a teacher. He is trying to manipulate public opinion to accept his ideas of what is right and wrong. This would be forgivable if he were not as gifted as he is and if he were not the secretary of education."

There are some paradoxes in all this. It was the liberals who created the Department of Education, primarily because they saw it as a vehicle to promote a stronger federal role in education. Then they watched with chagrin as the vigorous and articulate Mr. Bennett turned the post into a bully pulpit for conservative values and policies.

"The liberals have made him the country's chief educator," commented Burton Pines, vice president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization. "What will happen, however, when the political pendulum swings the other way? Will the ultimate benefits of Bill Bennett's efforts redound to the benefit of the National Education Association?"

— EDWARD B. FISKE

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON EDUCATION

Liberals Take Offensive in Textbook Battle Over Evolution

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — Sixty years after John T. Scopes stood trial for teaching Darwinian theory in violation of Tennessee law, the question of what to teach American schoolchildren about the origins of the world remains a bitterly divisive topic in United States schools.

For the first time in recent memory, though, it is liberals rather than conservatives who seem to be on the offensive. In September the 10-member California Board of Education rejected every science textbook submitted for use in seventh and eighth grades because they "systematically omitted" adequate discussions of the theory of evolution.

Three months later, in an unusual display of curricular versatility, six publishers were back with revised textbooks, 10 of which won approval from the board. "These books are probably the best junior high school texts that you will find in this country," declared Bill Honig, the state superintendent of public instruction who has led a counteroffensive against efforts by religious fundamentalists to promote teaching about "creationism."

In Texas, a new commissioner of education and a new state board of education are slowly undoing years of fundamentalist influence. In November the board approved about 1,000 changes asked of book publishers by the Texas Education Agency as a condition for selling \$94 million worth of books next fall.

The about-faces by California and Texas are significant, primarily because, given the size of their school systems, their textbook buying policies affect what publishers offer for sale in other states as well.

"We are going to establish policy for the rest of this country," commented Mr. Honig. "We must send a message to the publishing industry that we cannot

tip-toe around certain subjects just because they are controversial."

The so-called "creationism debate" first attracted the attention of the country during the famed "Monkey Trial" in 1925 that pitted William Jennings Bryan, who defended the Tennessee law barring teaching of evolution, against Clarence Darrow, who represented Mr. Scopes. The teacher was found guilty and fined \$100.

Although scientific support for evolution has for the most part been reflected in modern science textbooks, religious fundamentalists and other advocates of "scientific creationism" have over the years sustained a vigorous and sophisticated campaign to require equal time in schools for the biblical account of creation. Their efforts have focused on states like Texas and California, where the textbooks that can be used in local schools are approved by state agencies sensitive to political pressures.

Several states, including Iowa, have adopted policies requiring that evolution be taught only as a theory and that children be told that other theories may be just as valid. In Mississippi, Georgia, Indiana and elsewhere, groups espousing the creation concept have won battles to have their texts included in the lists of books recommended to local school boards and paid for by the state.

The theory of evolution, accepted in one form or another by most scientists, holds that plants and animals evolved over long periods of time and that humans evolved from lower life forms. Creationists usually hold to the account found in the Book of Genesis stating that God created the universe in six days.

Modern proponents of the creation view are far more sophisticated in their advocacy than their predecessors, who often based their arguments almost entirely on biblical quotations. In their testimony before

textbook review committees, the new activists make frequent use of slide presentations, tape recordings and quotations from scientific documents.

The new creationists cite evidence from biochemistry, physics and fossil records to contend that it is simply impossible for a random process to account for life as it is known today. They make much of disagreements that have emerged among evolutionists, especially over the question of why there seems to be so little fossil evidence of gradual changes in organisms over billions of years.

Most creationists do not oppose teaching about evolution in the schools. Their political objective is to force teachers to present the biblical account as a variety of theories about which scientists themselves disagree — rather than as a scientific certainty and to present creationism as a viable alternative.

In general, scientists reject the creationist view, if only on the ground that there is no scientific evidence to support it. For their part, many educators contend that efforts to force teachers to present the biblical account as another option constitutes an imposition of religious beliefs and values on the public schools and a violation of the long-standing separation of church and state.

The creationist point of view has been strengthened in recent years by the generally conservative mood of the country and by a resurgence of fundamentalist Christianity. Their victories have come not only in new state guidelines but from the fact that, in an effort to avoid offending as many factions as possible, textbook publishers have toned down their discussions of evolution.

Recently, however, liberal groups have begun to fight back. The most conspicuous critic of the creationists has been People for the American Way, a citizen group organized by the television producer Norman Lear. Last year it published a study of biolo-

gy textbooks that concluded that one out of six did not even contain the word "evolution."

The decision by the California Board of Education to put a halt to the "watering down" process by textbook publishers was the most important sign of the counterrevolution.

There have been other setbacks as well for the creationist forces. In 1984, Texas bowed to liberal critics and repealed an old rule that required textbooks to describe evolution as only one theory of the origin of humanity.

The new board in Texas has taken additional steps to undo the influence of religious fundamentalists. An example of the 1,000 changes required of publishers as a condition for selling their books in Texas was modification of a section of "Life Science," a seventh-grade science text published by Prentice-Hall that stated, "Many scientists also believe that living things have changed over the years." The education agency asked that it be made to read, "Many scientists also have evidence that living things have changed over the years."

The publisher was also asked to delete from the teacher edition a suggestion that students research "other ideas" about life origins, "such as creationism." In July 1984 a federal circuit court of appeals in Louisiana threw out a state law requiring schools to give "balanced treatment" to both creationism and evolution whenever they deal with the beginnings of human life. Last month the state announced that it would appeal the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In addition to the traditional religion-versus-science arguments, a new element in the controversy is educational reform. Over the last few years legislatures in virtually every state have taken steps ranging from higher teacher salaries to more rigorous curriculum requirements in order to improve the quality of education.

High-Tech Education a Slow Starter in European Schools

(Continued From Page 7)

herent pattern of the basic skills that will be needed in the next century.

Across the channel, France is busy trying to make up lost ground by belatedly pushing ahead with a plan to put 100,000 microcomputers into schools and give pupils and students at least 30 hours of hands-on computer experience.

Its program to make teachers computer literate has also been stepped up. But a lack of good educational software is still hampering progress, despite government intervention and a pledge to produce almost 1,500 programs by September.

Last summer the education minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, also announced a five-year plan that he said "would set the sap rising in technical education."

Central to it are the introduction of a new vocational baccalaureate, improving the status of some tech-

nical lycees and creating technical universities.

The aim is to increase the number of technical students at both the secondary school and university level and to boost the number of young people able to take up jobs in information technology, telematics and electronics.

Whether or not it succeeds will depend on many factors, not least the number of less academic students who can be persuaded to stay in school after age 16 to try for one of the numerous new technical baccalaureates.

In Britain, it is not France but West Germany that is held up as the shining example of an industrialized country that has known how to promote vocational training.

Prof. Sig Prais, an economist who has studied the relationship between education and training and national economic performance, has concluded that much of West Germany's industrial efficiency and productivity can be at-

tributed directly to its strong "intermediate" stream of schooling.

In the country's *Realschule*, pupils of middling ability follow a highly practical curriculum with clearly understood aims and objectives.

Another great strength of the German system, British educationists believe, is its partnership program of training that allows apprentices an equal measure of work experience and continuing education.

However, this long-established system is now creaking under the strain of increased demand. Last year only 60 percent of school graduates who were qualified to go on to university did so. Many opted instead for technical traineeships in white-collar jobs.

Yet, paradoxically, the country has not led the way in using computers in schools.

Most regional authorities are still wrestling with the problem of how to fit a separate subject of comput-

er science into an already crowded curriculum, and there is little integrated use of computers across the curriculum.

An exception to this is the state of Lower Saxony, which is pioneering a drive to write software programs in a range of school subjects and has launched an ambitious program of training for teachers from all subject areas.

A third of the state's 80,000 teachers are to be trained by 1988. Rolf Berndt, one of the organizers for the £2.7-million project, has said that one of the main reasons for West Germany's lag in software development is the centralized structure of its regional education authorities.

Innovations that are accepted by the authorities become binding for all schools of the relevant type, which inevitably makes progress cautious and conservative.

In other parts of Europe, similar drives are under way. The Netherlands is in the middle of a £50-

million program to boost the use of computers in schools, to train teachers and to develop links between industry, education and the government.

In Denmark, there are moves under way to emphasize technology and computers in the upper levels of secondary education and all teachers at this sixth-form level — the equivalent of senior year in American high schools — are likely to have to undergo a 40-hour training course on the integrated use of computers.

The Soviet Union is also trying to push pupils into the computer age, although the Russians face more fundamental problems than other European countries.

Since there are virtually no computers available for schools, 15-year-olds are learning from a computer textbook, in what one Soviet newspaper has dubbed, "the computer-less study of computer theory."

In Japan, there is an even greater

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON EDUCATION

U.K.'s Open University Tries To Widen Despite Budget Cuts

By Joseph Fitchett
MILTON KEYNES — "The Open University is the most radical and successful innovation in education in Europe in many years," said Shirley Williams, a former minister of education in two Labor governments.

Mrs. Williams added that the university can help give Britain the much-needed flexibility it needs to adapt to new technologies and new social patterns.

The Open University was created with a much more traditional social goal in mind. Its guardian angel was Jennie Lee, widow of Aneurin Bevan, the British Socialist.

Its 100,000 students watch lectures on BBC television at home when there are no regular programs, usually early in the morning or late at night.

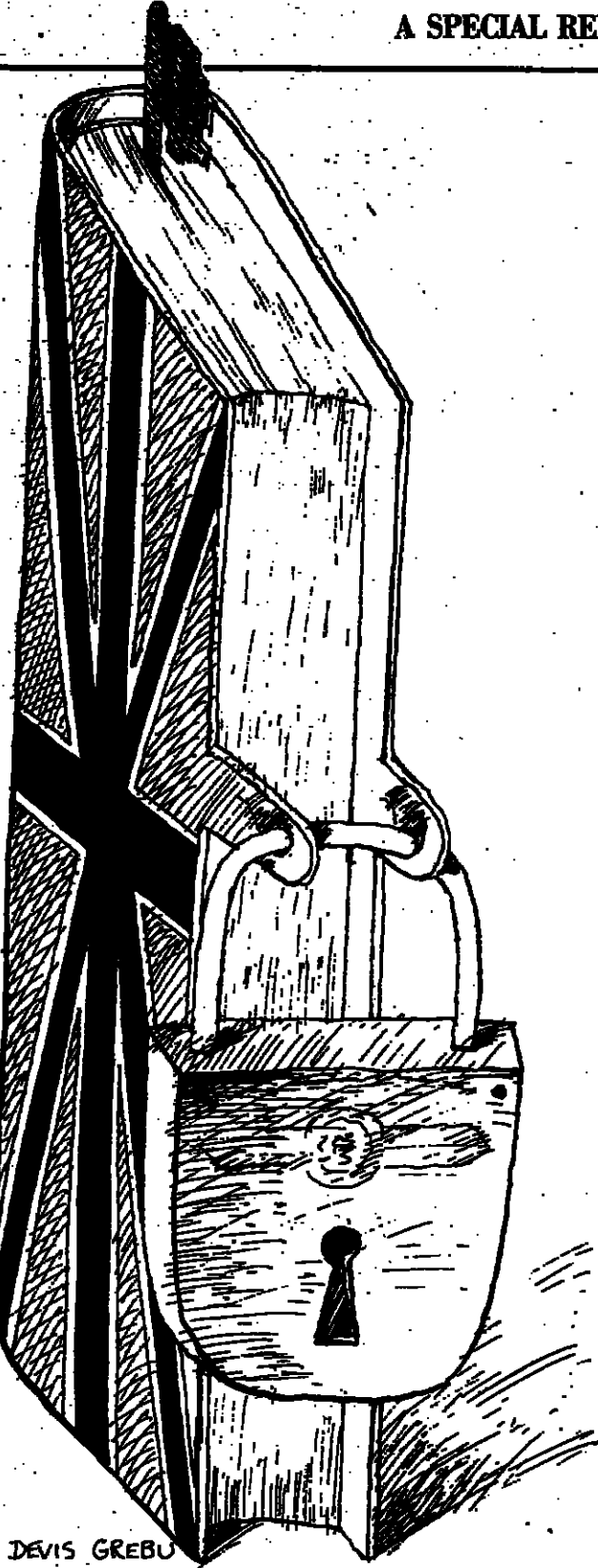
Started in 1971 as a way to offer a "second chance" to students who had not found a place in Britain's conventional university system, the Open University has become the model for years of similar extension schools all over the world.

In fact, the Open University has been spared the deep budget cuts inflicted on some conventional higher education establishments.

Today the Open University, despite the austerity measures being imposed on it and other higher education institutions by the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher, is starting to fill a broader role in Britain — providing a practical source of retraining for people in mid-career.

The cost for each graduate works out to about half the amount invested by the government for every graduate of the traditional universities. Courses cost an average tuition of £200 (\$136).

Its other income is derived from students' fees, industrial subsidies for business-related courses and the sale of its educational materials.



DEVIS GREBU

France: Bringing Old Values To Fore

(Continued From Page 7)
will no longer have to waste their energies on becoming mediocre math students; future biologists will have more time to devote to their specialty.

The first "professional" baccalauréats have been instituted, promising a diploma to students who formerly could have hoped only for a meager technical qualification following graduation from a college.

The idea is a strikingly bold one in France. One Japanese automaker made the point recently by advertising here that its cars — the height of sophistication — were crafted by "ouvriers bacheliers," or workers with baccalauréats.

At its headquarters in Milton Keynes, the university's permanent staff of 2,500 appears less worried. "Money is always a problem, but we're always finding new solutions," Mrs. Matthias said.

At its headquarters in Milton Keynes, the university's permanent staff of 2,500 appears less worried. "Money is always a problem, but we're always finding new solutions," Mrs. Matthias said.

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Statistics Index

Table listing various statistics such as ANEX prices, NYSE prices, and interest rates.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1986

WALL STREET WATCH

Analysts Say Texas Air Plan Is No Reason to Panic

By JOHN CRUDELE

NEW YORK — The price of airline stocks has been predictably weak in the short time since the proposed takeover of Eastern Airlines by Texas Air Corp. was announced.

While analysts concede that Texas Air's union-battling president, Frank A. Lorenzo, may eventually bring down the cost of operating Eastern, the pace is being exaggerated by panicky investors, according to Wall Street analysts.

Analysts say it could take months before Mr. Lorenzo is firmly in control of Eastern, and considerably longer before he can win large enough wage concessions and work-rule changes to put Eastern back into the thick of the battle.

"If he does take it over, he would not be able to institute lower labor costs the next day," said Robert Joseph of Shearson Lehman Brothers. "It could be a threat to Eastern's competitors, particularly Delta, but it's too far down the road and too uncertain to be a matter of immediate concern."

That threat hinges on whether Mr. Lorenzo is the ultimate victor in what could turn out to be a struggle for Eastern. Perhaps merely because of industry precedent, some airline-watchers are anticipating that other bidders might emerge, Delta, for instance, which competes with Eastern on many routes, could make a bid if for no other reason than to make Texas Air pay more.

Even if the Texas Air-Eastern merger is completed, analysts say some radical things will have to happen for the industry to suffer. "You have to make some gross assumptions to assume it's bad," said John Pincavage of Paine Webber Inc. of the proposed merger's effect on the industry.

Among the assumptions, according to Wall Street analysts, are not only that Mr. Lorenzo will be successful in cutting expenses but also that he can do so fast enough to catch other carriers with their costs up.

Miami-based Eastern agreed to the acquisition by Texas Air this week after failing to come to terms on a new contract with its powerful mechanics' union. Other unions had agreed to wage demands. The takeover, as expected, caused consternation in some segments of the Eastern employee community, where Mr. Lorenzo is considered a demanding negotiator who can be expected to take whatever measures are necessary to bring the airline back into the black.

Also concerned about the effect of the takeover, however, was Wall Street, where all airline stocks, except Eastern and Texas Air, have been weak.

If anyone is hurt by increased competition, it would be Delta and United, according to Wall Street analysts. Delta competes for travelers with Eastern on the East Coast of the United States, especially in the Atlanta hub region, while United fights for customers in the Deaver region with Texas Air's low-cost Continental Airlines unit.

"Delta gets the obvious brunt of it, but it would obviously affect the whole industry," said Louis Marckessano of Jamney Montgomery Scott, a Philadelphia brokerage firm.

But while the sell-off in airline stocks was not unexpected, Mr. Marckessano said, especially after the widespread publicity given the Texas Air-Eastern merger, he believes the reaction has been overdone. "I don't think it's really justified," he said, adding that he had advised clients to hold onto Delta's stock at the current price.

Analysts say the Eastern takeover plan comes at a time when airline stocks are particularly vulnerable. For the last few weeks, airlines, like other companies that rely heavily on oil, have been rallying smartly as the price of crude dropped to levels not seen in a decade.

Because investors already had large profits in these stocks, they (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, and the UK.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits and key money rates.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations like London, Zurich, and New York.

Volcker Cites Fall Of Dollar

Seen as Restraint To Interest Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, said Wednesday that while there were several factors that favored a trend toward lower interest rates, a major restraint was the current performance of the dollar.

Asked if it was a good opportunity to ease monetary policy, Mr. Volcker told the U.S. House Budget Committee, "We'd all like to see interest rates lower, one factor on the other side is the dollar."

Mr. Volcker said he did not think his views on the dollar differed substantially from those of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker. "I don't think we have any substantial difference of opinion," he said. "We emphasize two sides of the same question."

Mr. Baker has said in recent weeks that he would welcome a further drop in the dollar as much as 10 percent.

Mr. Volcker said that Mr. Baker was stressing how the dollar undermined the competitive position of the United States. "The dollar has been extraordinarily high and I don't know whether it's fallen enough over a period of time," he said.

The Fed chairman also said that the outlook for the U.S. economy in 1986 was good.

"As we move into 1986, the prospects for extending the economic advances of the past year appear, by and large, to be good," Mr. Volcker said in prepared testimony.

He added that there were some uncertainties and points of strain in the economy and that the enormous trade and fiscal deficits remain.

The chairman said that actions on the budget by the U.S. Congress and the administration carry the "clear promise of progress toward better budgetary balance in the years ahead."

At the same time, he added, changes in the exchange rate over the past 12 months have improved the competitive position of U.S. firms, contributing to a reduction in the trade deficit.

(Reuters, AP)



The new bird on the tail of Garuda's planes and R.A.J. Lumeta, the airline's president.

Indonesian Airline Shines Image

Indonesian Airline Spiffs Up in Search of Recognition

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

JAKARTA — An old bird with a new look is trying to make its presence felt in world aviation. The Indonesian national airline, Garuda, got a new president 14 months ago. Since then almost everything has changed for the once-faltering airline, named for the mythical winged creature that transported the Hindu god-king Arjuna.

Garuda Indonesia, a state-owned company nearly 40 years old that officials say had its best earnings year ever in 1985, recently opened its first route to the U.S. West Coast through Guam in cooperation with Continental Airlines. It also is negotiating a network of links to Europe as well as within Asia and the Pacific, a major growth area for airlines. These agreements will open more of Indonesia's tourist attractions to direct flights from abroad.

Garuda also is getting a \$1.1-million new image, the work of Walter Landor Associates of San Francisco, which also designed a new look for Singapore Airlines some years ago.

The man behind it all is R.A.J. Lumeta, a self-effacing 52-year-old aeronautical engineer who has been a part of Garuda for all of his working life and who prefers a laborer's jacket to a business suit. But when he took over as president in the middle of a slump at the end of 1984, he began to shake up the company's operations.

In a recent interview in his unimpressive office in a down-at-the-heel building in Jakarta, he said that his strategy had been to concentrate first on a more efficient use of Garuda's large fleet of 74 jets, purchased in the oil-boom years when it looked as if the airline would never stop growing.

Many of the planes were doing little more than "sitting around the airport," he said. There were stories of Airbus flying back from Bali with only two or three passengers aboard.

He next turned to the grievances of the airline's disgruntled workers and then to its long-suffering passengers. Snacks were introduced on short flights where Garuda and its sister domestic company, Transavia, had long been the only airlines in the country.

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

Eastern Attendants Threaten Strike as Talks Fail

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Eastern Airlines flight attendants threatened Wednesday to strike over the airline's disavowal of a tentative accord they say was reached months before Eastern agreed to a takeover by Texas Air Corp., whose chairman, Frank A. Lorenzo, is a hard-line on unions.

Meanwhile, Pan American World Airways denied rumors that it planned to make a rival bid for Eastern.

Talks between Eastern, the third-largest U.S. airline, and the Transport Workers Union, representing the 6,000 flight attendants, broke off late Tuesday. No new talks were scheduled, and the flight attendants were ready to strike at 12:01 A.M. EST Saturday.

An Eastern spokesman, Glenn Parsons, said, "We know the flight attendants have indicated the possibility of a strike. We don't think that's going to happen. We were awfully close to concluding things Sunday. We just have a couple things to work out."

But a union negotiator, John Kerrigan, said, "We don't see anything to avoid a strike Friday night."

Robert Callahan, president of the Transport Workers Union local, said a verbal agreement was made Sunday on the eve of the \$606-million Texas Air takeover agreement, but that Eastern presented the union with a proposal Tuesday calling for further concessions.

Neither side disclosed details. On Sunday night, Mr. Callahan described the new agreement as acceptance of wage concessions in return for an end to new work rules imposed by Eastern.

The company this month laid off 1,200 flight attendants and expanded hours and duties for the remainder.

The Air Line Pilots Association on Tuesday signed a 28-month contract with Eastern, accepting 20-percent wage cuts and other concessions. But the association's national president, Henry Duffy, said the pilots also demanded a quick settlement with the flight attendants.

He would not say if the pilots would work during a flight attendants' strike.

Eastern workers represented by the International Association of Machinists, totaling around 12,000, will not cross "legal picket lines," Charles Bryan, District 100 president, said.

Mr. Lorenzo, whose Texas Air

tookover effort was disclosed Monday, said Tuesday that the only job guarantee the company's 41,000 employees have is profitability.

He promised to "honor whatever contracts are in place with the company."

But he and Eastern's chairman, Frank Borman, agreed there was no contract in place with the flight attendants.

Eastern's problems seem a setback for union-management cooperation. Page 17.

Growth in Hong Kong Held to 1% Last Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Poor export performance held Hong Kong's economic growth to only 1 percent last year, far less than expected, the finance minister, Sir John Brembridge, said Wednesday.

But improving economies, particularly in the United States, the largest market for goods made in the British colony, should push growth in 1986 to 4.5 percent, he said.

In his annual budget speech to Hong Kong's legislative council, Sir John also announced several tax increases and said that the government would have budget surpluses both this year and next.

Analysts said that there were no surprises in the budgetary measures announced.

Sir John said that the government would raise taxes on gasoline by about 4.5 percent, on driving licenses by 4 percent and on raw tobacco imports by 12 percent. The tax allowances for personal salaries also would go up.

The minister said that the recent slump in world oil prices should offset higher gasoline taxes.

Sir John said that Hong Kong should have a surplus of about \$90 million for the financial year (250 million) for the financial year beginning April 1. The surplus for the current year was estimated at 96 million dollars.

The 1985-86 budget initially called for a deficit of 1 billion dollars, but underspending of 1.2 percent on the recurrent account and a 1.6-percent rise in recurrent revenues led to a surplus.

He projected revenue in the 1986-87 budget at around 39.9 billion dollars, and expenditure around 39.5 billion dollars.

Analysts said that Sir John's estimate of 4.5-percent growth in gross domestic product for 1986 was conservative, as many economists in the private sector had predicted growth of 6 percent. GDP mea-

sures the total value of a nation's goods and services, excluding income from foreign investments.

The financial secretary blamed last year's small economic growth largely on slower domestic exports, caused mainly by weak demand in the United States. Sir John also blamed the strength of the U.S. dollar early in 1985. The Hong Kong dollar is linked at 7.8 to the U.S. currency.

He initially forecast 1985 growth at 7 percent, and said in December that it probably would be less than 4 percent.

Domestic exports in 1986, he said, "should benefit from the expected improved growth in most major economies," including the United States and West Germany.

(Reuters, AFP)

U.K. Reports Widening of Trade Surplus

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's current account was estimated to be in surplus by £1.14 billion in January after a revised £548-million surplus in December, the Trade and Industry Department said Wednesday.

In January 1985, the surplus was £188 million. December was originally put at a £691-million surplus.

The department reported a seasonally adjusted merchandise trade surplus of £140 million (\$208.88 million) in January following an £18-million deficit in December, originally reported as a £125-million surplus.

In January 1985, merchandise trade showed a deficit of £100 million.

Advertisement for Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. in Luxembourg, highlighting advantages of a bank account.

Advertisement for Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. in Luxembourg, including contact information and a coupon for a free copy of the bank's brochure.

France Supports Eureka Role for Non-Europeans

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Hubert Curien, France's minister of research, said Wednesday that non-European companies should be allowed to participate in the Eureka high-tech program but the door should remain closed to Japanese concerns.

The proposal, which appears directed primarily at U.S. companies, already has drawn support from Britain and West Germany, he said.

But any move to expand participation in Eureka to countries outside Europe may cause controversy among smaller nations participating in the project, which was established last November to stimulate and promote West European high technology.

In a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in France, Mr. Curien ruled out any participation by non-European governments in Eureka. To participate, he said, any outside company first must have an agreement with a company within one of the 18 participating nations, many of which have committed funds to the program.

Asked why larger Eureka nations had decided to expand participation in Eureka less than five months after it was founded as a response to U.S. and Japanese technological strength, Mr. Curien said that there was considerable pressure in many European capi-

tals for a U.S. presence in West European programs.

"We are responding to the demand," he said.

Following his speech, Mr. Curien told the International Herald Tribune that he would exclude Japanese companies from the program because they could represent a "Trojan horse" on the Western European technology scene.

"We will say yes to companies seeking to participate in Eureka only from a Western-style economic system," Mr. Curien said.

U.S. officials and business executives said that they welcomed Mr. Curien's proposal, which was the first confirmation of France's change in position. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada said last Friday that France had agreed to support participation by Canadian companies in Eureka.

France's position on Eureka participation carries weight with other participating countries because of its role in the program's creation.

No countries or companies outside Western Europe have been allowed to participate in Eureka, although interest has been expressed by China, Japan, Brazil, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, French officials said.

The shift in position regarding U.S. participation in West European high-technology projects also was reflected in Tuesday's announcement by the European Commission that affiliates of U.S.-based companies would be awarded research contracts in the community's telecommunications-research program, known as Research and Development in Advanced Communications Technology for Europe, or RACE.

European affiliates of ITT Corp. were chosen to participate in 13 of the 31 RACE projects, an ITT spokesman said Wednesday in Brussels. Affiliates of International Business Machines Corp., GTE Corp. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. also were awarded research contracts in RACE, a \$30-million program scheduled to run until 1995.

Advertisement for Fidelity International Fund N.V., including details about the annual general assembly of shareholders and the fund's investment strategy.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

France's CFS, Philips Blames Market In U.S. for Fall in Net

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV, Europe's largest electronics company, Wednesday blamed the poor state of the U.S. computer chip market for a 17-percent fall in net profit to 919 million guilders (\$360 million) in 1985 from 1.1 billion in 1984.

Profit for the fourth quarter was 308 million guilders, down 6 percent from 328 million. Group sales for the year rose 12 percent to 60.05 billion guilders from 53.8 billion last year, although nearly half the rise reflected Philips' increased stake in the music and record group Polygram, which it previously owned jointly with Siemens AG of West Germany.

Broken Hill Goes to Court To Fight Bell Takeover Bid

CANBERRA, Australia — Broken Hill Pty. stepped up its defense Wednesday against a takeover bid by Bell Resources Ltd. Meanwhile, a government commission went to federal court to temporarily halt BHP's acquisition of BHP shares.

France Says Profits Rise At Nationalized Groups

PARIS — Six major French industrial groups nationalized by the Socialist government in 1982 increased their joint profits to about 6 billion francs (\$867 million) in 1985 from 4 billion francs the previous year, a government spokeswoman said Wednesday.

Sacilor Expects To Halve Loss

PARIS — The government-owned steel group Sacilor expects to halve its consolidated net loss to around 2.5 billion francs (\$361 million) in 1986 from an estimated 5.4 billion in 1985, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

Japanese Average Profit Seen Dropping 9.8%

TOKYO — Japanese corporate profits will drop an average of 9.8 percent in the year ending March 31, compared with 26.4 percent growth in 1984/85, the Wako Research Institute of Economy Inc. said Wednesday.

Failure of Eastern Experiment Seen as Setback to Cooperation

By William Scrin, New York Times Service. NEW YORK — The failure of union leaders and company executives at Eastern Airlines to work cooperatively to solve the company's financial troubles seems sure to be a major setback for the concept of workplace participation, according to experts on labor relations.

At Eastern continued to face major financial problems, in large part because of the growing competition of low-cost airlines resulting from airline deregulation. In January 1985, the unions refused to extend their wage concessions. However, in the current negotiations, believing they must act to save the company, the pilots reluctantly agreed to further concessions.

Mr. Bryan and the machinists agreed to reduced wages, but refused to make further changes in work rules or benefits. Mr. Bryan said he had come to believe that the company had no real interest in discussing productivity changes the union was proposing.

MAXXAM Completes Merger

NEW YORK — MAXXAM Group Inc., a real estate company, said Wednesday its \$868-million acquisition of Pacific Lumber Co. was completed.

Matsushita Says Group Net Rose

NEW YORK — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. reported on Wednesday that group consolidated earnings for the fourth quarter ending Nov. 20 rose 16 percent to 59.7 billion yen (\$328 million) from 71.8 billion yen a year earlier.

COMPANY NOTES

Commodore International, a U.S. computer maker that has been in technical default on its bank debt, said it has reached a tentative \$135-million credit agreement with the lender.

Bank Organisation PLC said it had raised its holdings in Granada PLC to 8 percent of the total stock outstanding through the purchase of 1.85 million shares by its merchant banker, Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Resorts International said it had ended negotiations to sell its hotel and casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey, to U.S. Capital Corp. U.S. Capital said that Resorts had rejected its offer of \$325 million without giving a reason.

Merger Effect On Air Stocks

(Continued from Page 15) were very willing to sell airline shares at the slightest sign of bad news. This week, Wall Street had two reasons for concern. Not only did the Eastern agreement shake up an already heavily restructured industry, but the price of oil began rising Tuesday for the first time in several weeks, though it began to decline again Wednesday.

Ivory Coast Bars New Cocoa Pact

GENEVA — The Ivory Coast, the world's largest producer of cocoa, said Wednesday that it will refuse to sign any new international agreement that calls for stabilizing the world price of cocoa.

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION National Westminster Bank PLC

US \$100,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1994. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the Paying Agency Agreement dated 11th July, 1979 between National Westminster Bank PLC (the "Bank") and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Principal Paying Agent and the Paying Agency Agreement defined, a Tender Offer will be made on 11th July 1979 between the Bank and The Law Debenture Corporation p.l.c., as trustee, under which the Bank issued its US \$100,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1994 (the "Notes") and the terms and conditions of the Notes, the Bank has elected to and shall redeem on 16th April 1986 (the "Redemption Date") all of the outstanding Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price"), together with the accrued interest to the Redemption Date.

Deutsche Bank Finance N.V. Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. DM 710,000,000 6 1/4% Deutsche Mark Bonds due 1996 with an undertaking by Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt to ensure payments of principal and interest and with Warrants attached issued by Deutsche Bank AG to subscribe to 994,000 Bearer Shares of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft at the Subscription Price of DM 793 per Share of DM 50 par Value each.

Company Results. Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated. Includes tables for Canadian, Netherlands, Finland, Japan, and United States.

SPORTS

Nets' Richardson Banned by NBA for Cocaine Use

NEW YORK — Michael Ray Richardson, the New Jersey Nets guard whose personal problems have undermined a splendid athletic talent, was banned from the National Basketball Association on Tuesday after testing positive for cocaine use.



Michael Ray Richardson on Monday, in his final NBA contest.

New Jersey (Richardson said he did not know that his wife had obtained a court order barring him from the property). According to Stern, there were two separate tests and both "came up positive."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Boros Takes Over as Padre Manager
SAN DIEGO (AP) — Steve Boros was named manager of the San Diego Padres on Tuesday, the day after Dick Williams resigned.

Aouita Winner of Jesse Owens Award

NEW YORK (AP) — Moroccan Said Aouita, the 1984 Olympic 5,000-meter gold medalist who set two world track records last year, was named winner of the 1986 Jesse Owens International Amateur Athlete Award.



Said Aouita

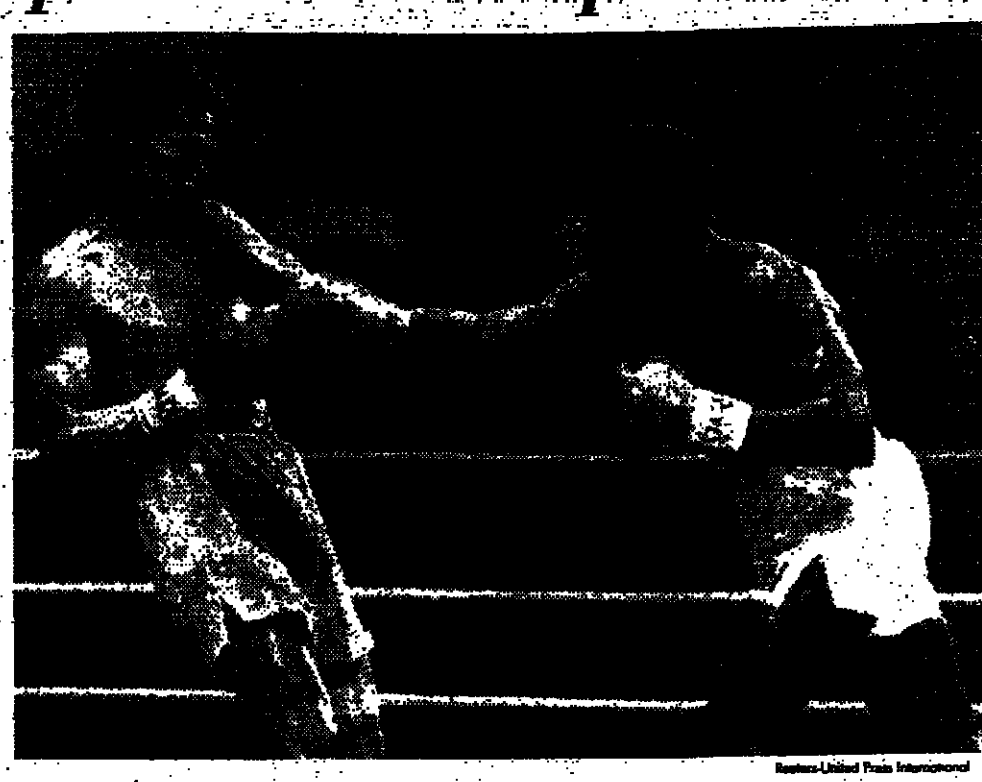
Quotable
Elly Clary, a scout for the Minnesota Twins: "I once scouted a pitcher who was so bad that when he came into the game the grounds crew dragged the warning track."



STRAINING CAMP — Working against a tether applied by Coach Al Vermeil, base stealer Rudy Law is sharpening the tools of his trade these days at the Chicago White Sox spring training complex in Sarasota, Florida.

Nelson Keeps WBC Title on Split Decision

INGLEWOOD, California — Azumah Nelson of Ghana retained his World Boxing Council featherweight title by building up an early lead and holding on for a 12-round split decision over Marcos Villazana of Mexico here Tuesday night.



Marcos Villazana backed away after a right from champion Azumah Nelson Tuesday night.

Hat Trick by Maple Leaf Rookie Cools Off Rangers

TORONTO — The grip tightened on both Wendell Clark and the Toronto Maple Leafs here Tuesday night. Clark put a firmer clamp on the Calder Trophy, reeled off six straight victories to stay within three points of Pittsburgh in the race for the fourth playoff berth in the Patrick Division.



Wendell Clark

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, NBA Leaders, NHL Leaders, and NHL Standings. Includes team names, scores, and player statistics.

National Basketball Association Standings

Table showing Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., and GB.

Selected College Results

Table listing college basketball games and results, including team names and scores.

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Save up to 50%
Take advantage of our reduced rates for new subscribers now and we'll add an extra week of this free for each three months you subscribe.

Transition
BOSTON — Signed Steve Lyons, outfielder, and Mitch Johnson, pitcher, to one-year contracts.
CLEVELAND — Signed Jim Kern, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

Escalation Of Fighting In Sri Lanka Is Feared

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

MADRAS, India — An impassive negotiator in the fighting in Sri Lanka is stirring new fears that the government and its foes may resume their warfare on a larger scale than before the talks began.

The Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and his aides have begun suggesting that President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka has been inflexible in the talks.

Recently, Mr. Gandhi abruptly canceled a trip to Colombo by a senior Indian diplomat, apparently to express displeasure over Mr. Jayawardene's position. He also recalled the Indian ambassador to Sri Lanka for discussions.

In Sri Lanka, the on-and-off cease-fire has collapsed again amid reports of rising violence by government troops and the Tamil insurgents. Hundreds of deaths have been reported in recent weeks.

The Tamils, who make up less than a fifth of the island's population of 15 million, are fighting for an independent nation in the north and east. The government and army are dominated by Sinhalese, the island's ethnic majority.

"It is a fact that the Sri Lanka government has not cooperated with the cease-fire monitoring committee," said a senior Indian official.

He added that there was a "growing impatience" in New Delhi over Sri Lanka's attitude and a rising feeling that Mr. Jayawardene had been "totally insincere" in his professed desire for talks to solve the conflict.

Lately, Mr. Jayawardene has given several interviews in which he emphasized Sri Lanka's improved military position and spoke of achieving a "total liquidation" of the guerrillas.

Sri Lankan diplomats in India say that Mr. Jayawardene's government hopes to "contain" the Tamil insurgency. They assert that the Tamil groups are undermining the talks with violations of the cease-fire.

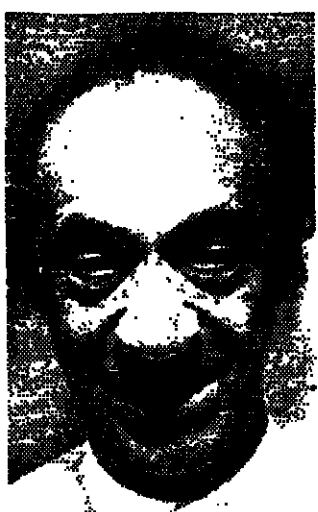
The continuing violence in Sri Lanka occurs in a cycle of action and retaliation in which each side blames the other for being the instigator.

In Madras, the southern Indian port city, leaders of the Tamil insurgency openly predict an imminent return to full-scale warfare.

"The massacre of our people is continuing daily," said Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary general of the Tamil United Liberation Front.

The Tamil United Liberation Front, which fields no military forces, became the lead negotiator for Tamil interests after the guerrilla groups dropped out of the talks last year.

For several years, southern India



Junius R. Jayawardene

has been the headquarters of the Tamil secessionists. Nearly 50 million Tamils live there in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, many of them sympathizing with their fellow Tamils across the Palk Strait.

In the last several months, however, the Tamil groups' training camps in southern India are widely believed to have been shut down as a result of pressure from Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi has said that India opposes the creation of Tamil Eelam, the separatist name for the independent state they seek.

The bases were operated by at least five Tamil guerrilla groups, but now the leaders of these groups say they make do by using bases and training camps on Sri Lanka itself.

Anton S. Balasingham, a leader of one of the strongest militant groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, said that perhaps 40 military bases are scattered in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

"We have a good infrastructure," Mr. Balasingham said, adding that like the Sri Lankan government, the guerrillas have been using the full range of military equipment.

"We are now stronger and more confident than before," he declared.

Mr. Balasingham said that most of the weapons used by the guerrillas were either seized from government forces or purchased in the international marketplace with money stolen from banks in Sri Lanka.

Mr. Jayawardene has told Western leaders that the guerrillas have Communist ties.

Mr. Balasingham denies any connection with the Soviet Union, but he added that the guerrillas had "friendly relations" with the Palestine Liberation Organization and other "world liberation organizations."

He said that although the guerrillas were fighting for an independent state, a political solution that had the endorsement of Tamils also would be accepted by the guerrilla leaders.

The Tamil United Liberation Front has said that instead of a separate country, it would accept a unified state for Tamils within Sri Lanka in the north and east, with broad police powers and a promise by Sri Lanka not to settle Sinhalese in the area.

Mr. Jayawardene has said the idea of one Tamil-dominated state in the north and east was unacceptable.

Gorbachev, Urging Change, Left Questions

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's opening speech to the Communist Party congress this week gave a plug to those pushing for greater economic decentralization but provided few specifics on the pace and scope of planned changes.

The proposals advanced Tuesday by the Soviet leader do not amount to a major overhaul of the country's state-controlled economy. Mr. Gorbachev insisted that there would be no "retreat from the principles of planned guidance, but only a change in its methods."

Still, he has emerged as the champion of a series of economic reform measures, and here, where economic conservatism has been hemmed in by ideology so long, Mr. Gorbachev's ideas mark a break with the past. At the least, they show that the new Kremlin leadership is serious about taking the initiative on economic matters, some Western diplomats said.

"It may not be much, but in the Soviet context these are the most innovative ideas expressed by a leader since the 1960s," a Western diplomat said.

In his five-and-a-half-hour speech to the 27th party congress, Mr. Gorbachev called for "a radical reform" of the Soviet economic management system. In particular, he gave his blessing to:

• An increase in autonomy for farm and plant managers, who will be allowed to dispose anything produced above target levels as they see fit: to sell one another, to the public or to the state.

• A strengthening of the banking and credit system, which is considered essential if factories are to become self-financed.

• A review of the retail pricing system, with an eye toward reflecting "the degree to which products meet the needs of society and consumer demand."

• And a direct linking of factory payrolls to returns from the sale of products, as a way of improving the quality of goods.

Mr. Gorbachev mentioned several other areas for improvement. These ranged from the need for better statistics to the need to use labor more efficiently.

His main economic strategy has been to accelerate a broadening of the nation's technological base, with a major shift in investment to help retool antiquated factories.

In his speech, Mr. Gorbachev emphasized a strengthening of the "role of the center" in setting national economic goals, while warning against excessive "interference" by central planners.

Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to unleash initiative at the lower levels apparently have clashed with the more conservative thinking that still prevails here. Wednesday, at a news conference, a deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, or Gosplan, made a point of playing down any changes, ruling out the possibility of plant closings as a result of efficiency drives and of a move to more family farms.

Some observers saw the cautious line taken by Gosplan officials as a sign that, in some areas, Mr. Gorbachev is ahead of the bureaucracy.

Before the congress, the Soviet media carried a running debate on a range of sensitive economic issues, from proposals to legalize

private taxi services to the morality of people in a socialist society earning extra income. Both Western and Soviet experts concluded that the same discussions were going on in academic and government circles.

Most advocates of reform have been academics, many originally from the Novosibirsk branch of the Academy of Sciences, but some are in the press and government.

When the director of a big "self-financing" experiment at a machine factory in the Ukraine was made a government minister last month, the reformists took heart. Another sign came on the eve of the congress, when the editor of a newspaper that has carried much of the economic debate was appointed chairman of the state book publishing committee.

Several commissions studying economic reform have been named within the government. One such panel is studying the obstacles to a limited expansion of private enterprise in the service sphere, a Western diplomat said.

Some of the participants in the debate were on the fringes of public-policy only a few years ago.

Among those who have achieved new prominence are Abel Abanegyan, who heads the Institute on Production Forces and National Resources; Tatiana Zaslavskaya, a sociologist from Novosibirsk whose critique of the Soviet economic structure caused a stir several years ago and whose work is now published in popular newspapers; and N. Ambarsumov, an economist now writing in the government newspaper Izvestia who two years ago was chastised for favorable comments on the New Economic Policy, the 1920s policy allowing limited private ownership.

NEWS ANALYSIS

logical base, with a major shift in investment to help retool antiquated factories.

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Chirac Discloses Terms for Serving As Prime Minister Under Mitterrand

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jacques Chirac, the leader of France's neo-Gaullist opposition, has laid down terms for governing under President François Mitterrand after elections next month, leaving the president little room for maneuver.

Mr. Chirac, himself viewed as the most likely candidate for the post of prime minister if, as expected, the right wins National Assembly elections on March 16, specified four conditions in a television interview Wednesday.

The first was that the coalition of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the centrist Union for French Democracy should have "an indisputable majority" in the assembly. Secondly, any candidate for the post of prime minister should "first be certain of this majority's unquestionable confidence in himself and in his government."

Mr. Chirac's statement seemed to be aimed at forestalling any plans by Mr. Mitterrand, who still has two years of his seven-year presidential mandate to serve, to choose a prime minister from outside the leaders of the current opposition. Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party is expected to obtain just under 30 percent of the vote, according to opinion polls, losing its current absolute majority in Parliament.

Political observers have speculated that the president might choose a more neutral prime minister from the ranks of the right to keep prominent political rivals like

Mr. Chirac at a distance. One such name that has been mentioned is Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a neo-Gaullist who was prime minister under President Georges Pompidou.

But recent statements by Mr. Chirac and some of his close political associates have suggested that the neo-Gaullist leader, whose party is almost certain to gain more seats than its centrist partners, is aiming for the prime minister's job himself.

Asked Wednesday if he was prepared to become prime minister, a post he held under former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing from 1974 to 1976, Mr. Chirac at first hesitated and then said: "The question is a little more complex than that."

Mr. Chirac went on to give his conditions. The others were:

• "The prime minister should commit himself and his government irrevocably to carrying out its program, without any compromise or any possible concession."

• "The president also should commit himself, without any ambiguity, to letting the government carry out its program in conformity with article 20 of the constitution."

Article 20 of France's Fifth Republic Constitution states that it is for the prime minister "to determine and conduct the policy of the nation."

Before the television appearance, there were signs that Mr. Chirac's apparent desire to take the prime minister's post had annoyed his centrist allies.

Perquisites Defended by Soviet Official

(Continued from Page 1)

ilege and the kind of self-analysis that have marked speeches by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and others during the congress, which opened Tuesday.

Mr. Alyev justified the availability of special shops for ranking party members and denied that they had special hospitals, the subject of criticism in recent letters to newspapers.

He said that some party personnel are busier than the average worker, who puts in a seven-hour day and can shop on the way home.

"It depends on how much people work," he said. He did say that the question of special shops is now under discussion.

As for special hospitals, he said that every Soviet organization had its own system of health care, including clinics and sanatoriums.

"We do not have such a system that says only party workers have certain rights and privileges," he said. "There is no foundation for the speculation — a privilege for party workers do not exist."

He said that "negative tendencies" that had cropped up in the Communist Party and the government were the "residues" of capitalism. "Socialist society is not isolated," he said. "All these things are characteristic of other countries, and the bourgeois ideology influences our people."

Such explanations were in stark contrast to the stern, self-critical speech delivered Wednesday by Boris Yeltsin, the new Moscow city chief, which was published in full in Thursday's newspapers.

In his speech to the congress, Mr. Yeltsin blamed the party for the stagnation in Soviet society. He called for "periodic reports on all the leaders and at all levels."

He also took a tougher line on privileges, saying that unless they could be justified they should be eliminated.

"If a Communist leader loses his essential qualities... and uses his privileges not for work, then as Lenin said, this 'bribery democracy' and is the source of the decay of the party and the lowering of Communist authority," which we cannot allow," Mr. Yeltsin said.

Arafat Blames U.S. for Failed Peace Effort

The Associated Press

ANKARA, Turkey — Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, blamed the United States on Thursday for the collapse of a joint PLO-Jordanian peace effort bringing peace to the Middle East.

Last week, King Hussein of Jordan announced the collapse of a year-long effort to reach agreement with Mr. Arafat on peace talks.

Mr. Arafat said at a news conference here that Jordan had acted only as a mediator and that the efforts had failed because the United States refused to agree that the Palestinian people have a right to self-determination.

"I have the right to ask why the American administration is insisting to be involved in the Middle East conflict," Mr. Arafat said.

Mr. Arafat, who ended a two-day visit to Turkey on Thursday, said the PLO was willing to participate in an international conference on Middle East peace as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

But he said that the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination should be recognized.

He added that the PLO should not be asked to recognize only the UN resolutions that implicitly recognize Israel's right to exist.

"They can't ask us to accept one resolution," Mr. Arafat said. "We are saying all the UN resolutions, which means a package deal."

A Foreign Ministry official in Ankara, who refused to be named, said that Mr. Arafat had indicated in talks with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal that he wanted to keep good relations with Jordan.

WORLD BRIEFS

Miners End Strike in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Thousands of black miners who struck an Anglo American Corp. gold mine ended their three-day walkout Thursday and returned to their jobs. The mine said.

The company said the strike at Vaal Reef's gold mine ended without any concession to the workers' demand that at least nine miners arrested for the slaying of four black supervisors last week be released. Union spokesmen were not immediately available for comment on the company announcement.

The National Union of Mineworkers said that about 19,000 men, nearly half the mine's black work force, had joined the strike by late Wednesday. But the company said the number of strikers never exceeded 15,000, and had dropped to 11,000 before the walkout collapsed.

India Panel Concludes Jet Was Bombed

NEW DELHI (NYT) — An Indian judicial investigation into the downing of an Air-India jumbo jet that killed 329 persons last year after leaving Canada has concluded that the crash was caused by a bomb explosion on the plane, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

The conclusion was contained in a report prepared by Justice B.N. Kirpal for the government, the news agency said. The report was not made public. The commission was empaneled by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi after the Air-India jet crashed off the coast of Ireland in June.

The report's conclusion apparently was consistent with testimony by a team of five Indian scientists who said in January that they believed a "chemical detonation" had ripped through the front cargo hold of the jetliner. The Canadian police have arrested two Sikhs in the case. The bomb is believed to have been put on the plane in Canada.

Israeli Soldier Killed in Lebanon Zone

JERUSALEM (WP) — An Israeli soldier was killed in an ambush in southern Lebanon by Muslim militiamen, the military command said Thursday. The soldier was the fifth to die in Lebanon since Israeli forces began a search operation Feb. 17 for two captured soldiers.

Four other Israeli soldiers were wounded Wednesday in the clash in the village of Jabil Bazzil, three miles (five kilometers) north of the Israeli border inside what Israel has declared to be a "security zone."

The army command in Tel Aviv said that a 19-year-old corporal was fatally wounded when a "routine reconnaissance patrol" encountered Muslim gunmen. Military sources said the patrol was on its way out of the security zone and headed toward the international border when the attack occurred.

UN Aide to Make Bid on Afghanistan

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — A leading UN official has said that he will travel to the capitals of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran next week to try to break a deadlock in talks on Afghanistan.

The official, Diego Cordovez, the undersecretary-general for special political affairs, said Wednesday that he expects the trip to take two weeks but that he was prepared to "stay as long as is necessary to solve the problem."

Mr. Cordovez, an Ecuadorian, said that an "impasse" in the UN-sponsored talks on Afghanistan must be resolved before Pakistan and Afghanistan can deal with the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The last round of talks, held in Geneva in December, was suspended because the two sides could not agree on how to negotiate the sensitive subject of troop withdrawal and noninterference in Afghanistan's affairs.

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U.S. to Withhold Paper on Sandinists

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration has shelved plans to release a document outlining an alleged "campaign of disinformation" by the Nicaraguan government aimed at undermining congressional support for anti-Sandinist rebels, U.S. officials said Thursday.

The administration had promised a week ago to declassify and release information about Nicaragua's efforts to influence congressional opinion against President Ronald Reagan's proposed aid package for the rebels, which includes \$70 million for military equipment. Officials said the administration reversed itself after members of Congress accused it of using intelligence information for partisan political gain.

According to the officials, the administration also did not want to release the document if it meant alienating a senator as influential as Senator David F. Durenberger, the Minnesota Republican who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. In addition, they said they were worried that even if sensitive material were deleted, the document could compromise the sources that were used to compile the information.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon announced that it would begin large-scale military exercises in Honduras next week, and that Deputy Defense Secretary William H. Taft 4th would leave Friday for a week of consultations with government officials in Central America.

For the Record

Three French nationalists arrested in Iran this week left Tehran on Thursday after apparently being expelled, said a spokesman for the French company Cogefax, which employs one of them. They were detained with four other French nationals who were later released. No explanation has been given for their arrest. (Reuters)

Tens of thousands of Greeks held a one-day strike Thursday to protest the Socialist government's austerity policies. All flights of Olympic Airways were grounded and other transport disrupted. (Reuters)

Switzerland was hit by its second earthquake in less than two weeks Thursday when a tremor rocked the northeast of the country, the Swiss Seismological Institute said. There were no reports of damage. (Reuters)

Consumers reported finding glass in six jars of baby food in Oklahoma and Wisconsin, bringing to 22 the number of states that have recorded such incidents in the past two weeks. (AP)

Doubt Is Cast At Flick Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel, why sometimes the ledger contained the names of political parties and at other times the names of politicians, Mr. Diehl responded: "Why I wrote the names down I don't know anymore."

"There was no system as in a normal account — there were slips of paper," continued the bookkeeper, who in earlier testimony had been depicted as almost obsessively accurate. "Whether the money went into the political or private realm is beyond my knowledge."

The Diehl list has been used by different prosecutors pursuing the ramifications of the Flick scandal as well as by a recently concluded Bundestag inquiry. The bookkeeper's testimony appeared to be a windfall not just for the three trial defendants but for a number of politicians and others implicated in the affair.

The Bonn prosecutor's office is expected to announce next week whether it would open a judicial investigation into testimony by Chancellor Helmut Kohl before the Flick parliamentary inquiry in 1984. Otto Schily, a deputy for the Greens party, has accused Mr. Kohl of covering up the receipt of 55,000 DM from Flick in the late 1970s; the Greens deputy has based his case partly on three entries in the Diehl list.

UN Official Says Sudan Rebel Leader Won't Allow Famine Aid in the South

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The leader of the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army, John Garang, has denied a United Nations request to allow a famine-relief convoy into southern Sudan, where a million people are estimated to be threatened by famine.

Winston R. Prattley, the senior UN official in Sudan for famine relief, said here Wednesday that the rebel group had denied his personal plea to allow safe passage of food aid on the ground that it would interfere with the rebels' "strategy to gain control of southern Sudan."

"It is the old story of a war being fought on the backs of the people," Mr. Prattley said. "I think a lot of people will certainly die or be seriously deprived."

The UN estimates that about a million people are "at risk of starvation" in southern Sudan because of continuing civil war, tribal fighting, drought, shortages of seeds and a severe infestation of locusts.

"They have had it all. The place has really gone to hell," said Mr. Prattley, who later left Khartoum for a meeting in Paris on the famine crisis with international aid donors.

Mr. Prattley flew secretly last weekend to the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa to meet with Mr. Garang and other rebel leaders,

who receive arms and financial support from the Ethiopian government.

Western diplomats here say the rebel army, with 15,000 to 20,000 fighters, controls about a third of Sudan and about half the country's 20 million people.

The UN official said he asked Mr. Garang to allow a convoy of 60 four-wheel-drive trucks to move relief food north from the Kenyan border along a 310-mile (496-kilometer) road to Juba, the major city in southern Sudan.

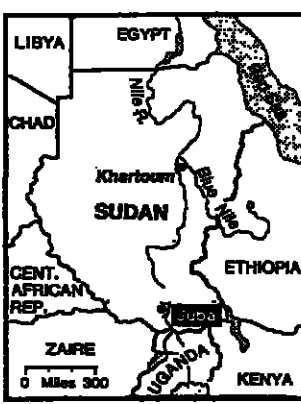
"They said they were fully aware of the problems affecting people in the south but they said no to my convoy," Mr. Prattley said.

Diplomats here say that if Mr. Garang were to allow large amounts of relief food into southern Sudan it would undo a strategy, which he appears to have begun in November, of isolating and seizing population centers.

The rebels have told some diplomats in Khartoum that it will soon begin an offensive to take major southern towns, such as Wau and Juba.

Solid information about the Sudanese rebels, however, is almost impossible to obtain. Mr. Garang remains an elusive, if not invisible, rebel leader, never available for comment in Ethiopia.

Mr. Garang has refused repeated offers by the transitional military council, which has ruled the country since Gaafar Nimeiri was overthrown by president last April, to negotiate a role for himself in a national government. Mr. Garang also has shunned any southern par-



Map of Sudan showing rebel areas and major cities like Khartoum, Juba, and Wau.

Indonesian Is Said to Sink Refugee-Traffic Boats

The Associated Press

South China Sea, but the authorities in Jakarta said they believe the number is considerable.

The refugee-transport issue was raised publicly in August by Foreign Minister Mochar Kusumadiningrat after talks with the Vietnamese Foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach.

At that time Indonesia told Vietnam it wanted to turn over to Hanoi the crews of ships caught in the business of bringing refugees to Indonesian waters. The officials said that neither the Vietnamese government, with which Indonesia's relations have been cordial, nor its embassy in Jakarta has responded.

Indonesia has since begun detaining crews and impounding boats, diplomats said. People familiar with the operation said that about four out of five of the boats are sunk, and that the combined crews are put on the remaining vessel, given fuel and provisions and sent back out to sea.

The Indonesian authorities said they assume that the trips, for which refugees must pay in gold, are made with the knowledge of government officials at some level in southern Vietnam.

Officials in Indonesia said bigger and more powerful boats were being used to ferry the exiles, with engines of 50 horsepower or more, compared with the five-horsepower fishing boats that were common earlier.

No reliable estimates are available on how many Vietnamese have drowned trying to cross the

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